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ALBANY.

A Day of Intense Excitement in the Assembly.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to "Gag" the House.

The Great Viaduct Railroad Job Rushed Through.

Five Million Dollars Under the Control of the Ring.

The Reports on the Erie Classification Repeal at Length Submitted.

The Amendments to the Charter in the Senate—A New and Stupendous Job—The Grade of Streets to be Raised Between Broadway and the Bowery, from Chambers to Bleecker Street, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 28, 1871.

The latest Ring job, called the "Viaduct Railroad," was rushed through the Assembly this morning, in accordance with a programme agreed upon by the leaders after the adjournment last evening. The threats of TOM FIELDS and Speaker HITCHMAN are fulfilled, and the bill has passed "just as it came from the Senate," with the exception of a single amendment, which limits the operations of the Company to New-York and Westchester Counties. The amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole last evening that the Company should not consolidate with or lease the viaduct to any other road, was stricken out. Mr. WEED's amendment that no person not a stockholder should be a director in the road, and that $5,000,000 should be subscribed to the capital stock, independent of the five millions appropriated from the City Treasury, before the organization of the Company should be effected, was also voted down—showing clearly that the Ring have no expectation of getting private capital to aid in the construction of the road, but merely wish to get five millions of dollars from the City Treasury to manipulate for their own private purposes. Every effort to amend the bill so as to prevent its being made a private job were persistently opposed by FIELDS and HITCHMAN, who acted as spokesmen of the Ring, and were steadily voted down by the men who had contracted to follow their lead. Even the provision authorizing the Supervisors of Westchester to bond the county in aid of the road, irrespective of the wishes of the tax-payers, was retained against the strong protest of Mr. SCRIBNER. This provision of the bill ought to insure its veto by the Governor, and would if it were a bill in which the Ring were not interested.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

The discussion on the bill gave rise to the most exciting scene that has occurred in the Assembly this session. When the bill was ordered to be taken up by a suspension of the rules, (requiring a two-thirds vote, which was obtained by false counting,) Mr. WEED, of Clinton, renewed his amendment which was pending when the Committee rose last evening, requiring the assent of the Governor to the adoption of plans of the road by the Commissioners. He argued at some length in favor of this amendment showing that as the bill now stood the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York were authorized to adopt plans and lay out the route for a railroad or railroads, not only in any street in New-York, including Brooklyn, but could extend the roads into any county of the State.

Speaker HITCHMAN replied to this argument by insinuating that Mr. WEED desired to get his name inserted as a corporator in the bill. "I will inform the gentleman," said he, "that he can't get his finger into this bill; there is no room for the gentleman in it, and his opposition is useless," with a good deal more to the same effect.

Mr. WEED retorted in very severe terms, eliciting repeated applause from the galleries and from a large portion of members and others on the floor. He said that no gentleman would be guilty of insinuating such a cowardly attack upon the motives of a fellow member. His amendments were designed simply and solely to perfect the bill and to throw around it such safeguards as the public interest demanded. He had no personal feeling with regard to the measure. When he asked to be taken into the bill it would be time enough to refuse the request. He stood here solely in the interest of the people, and to do his duty as a legislator. He had no "finger in the bill," and did not want any either in this or in any other nefarious scheme.

HITCHMAN, interrupting, asked what interest the gentleman had in the bill to repeal the Champlain Ferry act; to which WEED replied that he had the interests of the State of New-York. Before sitting down Mr. WEED gave notice that when his amendment was put to a vote he called for a count in advance in order that he might not be declared too late as he was last evening. Mr. CAMPBELL, of New-York, had been called to the chair by the Speaker, and when the vote came on the amendment he declared it lost, and refused to order a count. This brought WEED to his feet again, and amid the greatest excitement he demanded that there should be a count. The Speaker and FIELDS began to discover that this method of gagging the House and misrepresenting the votes of members was arousing the indignation of every respectable man on the floor, and they therefore appealed to the Chairman, (who had done nothing but obey the instruction given him before taking the chair,) to permit a count to be had. CAMPBELL obeyed orders, and ordered a count of the vote on the amendment. Mr. ARMSTRONG, the Clerk, made the count, and announced the result to be 44 in favor of the amendment, and 46 against. Mr. WEED challenged the correctness of the count, and demanded that tellers be appointed. A scene of great confusion ensued; the Chairman declared WEED out of order, and directed him to take his seat, while WEED claimed that he was in perfect order, and refused to sit down. FIELDS claimed that the count could not be challenged in Committee of Whole, while ALVORD, WEED and others, said that the right to challenge and demand tellers was as old as parliamentary law. The Chairman adhered to his decision, and kept hammering away with his gavel, and calling upon WEED to take his seat.

The uproar and confusion at length became so great that FIELDS moved that the Speaker take the chair and declare the Committee dissolved. This was carried, and CAMPBELL being called on to make his report as Chairman, said that the Committee had to be "dissolved" in consequence of the ungentlemanly conduct of the member from Clinton," (Mr. WEED.) WEED retorted by calling the attention of the House to the way his rights as a member had been ignored and all rules of parliamentary law had been violated by CAMPBELL from the moment he took the chair. A motion was then made to go back into Committee of the Whole, which was carried, and the Speaker this time called JACOBS to the chair. WEED then renewed his demand for tellers to count the votes on his amendment. JACOBS appointed ALVORD and NICHOLS as tellers, and the vote was counted over, and the result declared to be 49 for the amendment and 50 against it. One of the members (BIGNALL) who had voted yea on the original count had meantime left the chamber, otherwise the vote would have been a tie. As it was, the result amply vindicated WEED in challenging the correctness of the count made by the Clerk.

The Committee then rose, and after the amendment adopted last evening had been stricken out, the bill was read a third time and passed by a vote of 110 to 9. The following are the names of those who voted no: Berry, P. Burns, Goodrich, Knapp, Lynde, Pound, Wade, Weed, Winans.

Mr. SCRIBNER and the other Westchester members finally voted for the bill with all its imperfections, rather than go on the record as opposing any scheme for rapid transit in which their constituents are so much interested.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CHARTER.

In the Senate last evening it was agreed rather by default than upon actual consideration, that the amendments to the New-York Charter should be acted upon in a Special Committee of the Whole this morning. At the opening of today's session Senator PARKER, who was not present last evening, called the attention of the Senate to the fact that it had been understood that business should not be pressed in this way, but that all bills should take their regular order, and therefore he moved that this bill be recommitted and take its regular place. Over this came up a discussion that at one time promised to be bitter. Mr. TWEED grew warm and proposed to ride roughshod over the minority, but the coolness of PARKER and CHAPMAN saved that danger, and the discussion went on in good temper. Mr. TWEED said that he had always treated requests of this kind from the other side with good nature, and if they had had ever made similar requests, and he had objected, it was owing to some temporary aberration of mind, or some vexation of spirit that ruffled the natural sweetness of his temper. LORD here came to his feet, and looking wiser than any man ever was, he said that he was unable to understand why Senators, in referring to the political parties in the Senate, should refer to this and that side. He said that, although he sat upon what was generally considered the Republican side, he had many friends upon the other side. He was opposed to this bill being pushed forward. Senators from New-York would hurry away early on Friday, and come back Tuesday with a huge budget that they immediately desired the Senate to consider, and then they were ready to go off again. By this form of proceeding they would be ready to take advantage of his (LORD's) resolution and make an early adjournment, leaving the country Senators to mourn over their lost bills. TWEED replied that if the Senate adjourned early he would leave more unfinished business than any other Senator, and stated that his Committee had reported more bills than any other. LORD asked if this multitude of bills was advantageous or detrimental to the State, and then TWEED put on the finishing touch and settled the canal representation by the retort that, as many of the bills came from the Senator himself, he should answer detrimental. Other pleasing amenities occurred, and dark flashes occasionally chased the smiles from the Falstaffian countenance of the huge son of New-York, but the peaceful look of assumed power came back, and all was serene. While CHAPMAN was asking some explanation of Mr. TWEED, Senator CRAMER volunteered an explanation, but Mr. CHAPMAN, with an air of objection to such interference, said to the Chairman: "I think the Senator from the Fourth can answer my questions." It was a heavy blow, and for a moment it seemed impossible to prevent an outbreak, but Mr. CHAPMAN gracefully recovered from the shock, and Mr. CREAMER was allowed to go on. The motion was lost by a vote of 13 to 11, and calling Senator BRADLEY to the chair the bill was considered. After being read through Mr. PARKER moved to strike out the public instruction clause giving to the Mayor the power to appoint the Commissioners, who are now elected. Mr. TWEED said that the present Comsioners were satisfactory to the people, and that this provision was intended to keep them in their position, since now no Republican could be elected in New-York.

Mr. PARKER—Will the Senator promise me that the Republicans holding the office now will be reappointed?

Mr. TWEED—I think so. I so understand.

Mr. PARKER—Can the Senator give me no stronger promise than an opinion?

Mr. TWEED—I can only say that I think they will be retained. If the Senator can give me the power to appoint, I can say that they will be.

Mr. PARKER—Under the vagueness of this assurance, I think the people had best have the power to elect them if they see fit.

Senator CHAPMAN desired that the power of removal of teachers and to purchase sites for schools should rest in a three-fourths vote of the Commissioners, since, even in the contingency of the Mayor appointing only a majority of Democrats, giving to the minority a representation, that representation would be inoperative without this guard. To this TWEED assented, and, copying from the law of 1869 the provision relating to this subject, it was adopted.

The technical points having been thus disposed of, debate upon the general features of the bill arose, and Senator KENNEDY, in an elaborate speech, reviewed the course of the Democracy during the past few years. At all times demanding, when in a minority, that the people of New-York should be self-governed, they made that question an issue, and claimed that it had been the open sesame that had brought them into political power. Now what do we see? Why, not satified with giving to the Mayor of New-York the power of forming the very commissions over which they had so long cried out, they propose to take away from the people the most sacred right of choosing the men who shall conduct their common schools, and make the selection of those officers depend upon the chief official of the City. He appealed to the judgment of the majority if this was not an exhibition of political inconsistency unequaled in the history of our State. After much of this truth telling Mr. CREAMER rose and entered into an extended discussion in answer to Mr. KENNEDY, and after retorting that the Senator was now crying against the commissions that he formerly supported, deprecated the remarks that had fallen in certain quarters that there was any sectarian danger in this bill, and sincerely hoped that Senators would not endeavor to bring up a religious war to further disturb our already unsettled country. Then Mr. KENNEDY, calling up the last night of 1869, when the political majority now was a minority, and the Senate sat far into the night to consider a question similar to the one the Senator now endeavored to suppress under an appeal to the sympathies of Senators, took out the wind from Mr. CREAMER's sails, and all having spoken, the bill, with no amendments other than the two-thirds vote already designated, went peacefully through the Senate.

A REPORT ON ERIE AT LAST.

Just before the adjournment of the Assembly Mr. FLAGG, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, presented the majority report of the Committee on GOODRICH's bill to repeal the Erie Classification act, and moved that it, together with the minority report, be laid on the table and printed. Mr. WEED then presented the minority report and asked that it be read. This was objected to, and FLAGG's motion was carried. An attempt was made to get the reports made a special order, but it failed, and it is impossible to tell when they will be taken from the table. The Erie supporters have found the "delay" tactics so profitable thus far that they will probably stave off action till the end of the session, if they can. S.

The Lake Champlain Bridge at Ticonderoga—Legislative Spleen Toward the Delaware and Hudson Canal—Traces of Erie Influence—The Ruinous Canal System of 1870 to be Repealed—Screening Election Frauds.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 28.—The evening session of the Senate was consumed in the discussion of the bill repealing the act of 1869, authorizing a ferry and bridge across Lake Champlain at Ticonderoga. Senator PARKER opposed the repeal, and read a resolution passed by the Supervisors of Essex County, stating that the people of the county were unanimous in opposition to it. He showed that the pretense that it would obstruct navigation was without foundation. Besides the act authorizing the ferry was in the nature of a grant, which no subsequent Legislature could annul without rendering the State liable. The bill was progressed.

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL.

The bill to repeal the charter of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, was to-night reported by the Assembly Railroad Committee. That such a bill should be favorably reported is perhaps the best comment on the lawlessness of this Assembly. Depriving one of the oldest and most respectable Companies in the State of its charter for no reason, is not the least outrage that this Legislature has intended. Mr. BAKER and Mr. WEED indignantly protested against the report, and a time was chosen when the absence of Mr. LITTLEJOHN prevented him from raising his voice against the contemplated wrong. Of course the bill cannot pass, but that it should originate in the Railroad Committee, and having come to life there should ever be reported favorably to the House, will go far to throw around the Erie report the black shadow of corruption. Such an exercise of legislative spleen as this is worthy of the past record of the Railroad Committee during the session.

CANAL TOLLS.

The Canal Board to-night unanimously adopted the toll-sheet of 1870. It will be remembered that last year under this low toll system the canal revenues fell off more than two and a half million of dollars. The confidence of the Democracy in the taxable patience of the people is fully illustrated by this pouring into the hands of the boatmen and forwarders the moneys that should properly go into the State Treasury as the earnings of the canal. When, beside this throwing away of the people's money, is placed the tax of more than two million of dollars to pay the extraordinary repair bills of the canal, some approach may be made to a fair estimate of the outrageous mismanagement of our great internal system by the Democratic Party.

THE EFFORT TO EVADE THE ELECTION LAW.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill directing that the candidates for State Senators and Assemblymen should hereafter be on separate ballots. The Democrats held a joint caucus of the two Houses after the adjournment to-night to decide what action to take in reference to the bill of Senator HARDENBURGH, to change the day of the State election, in order to avoid the Congressional law, to prevent frauds on the ballot. TWEED occupied the chair. HARDENBURGH, LORD, WEED and MURPHY favored the bill, while FIELDS, CREAMER, VAN STEENBURGH and others opposed it. On the final vote, five Senators and twenty Assemblymen voted in favor of pushing the bill, while eight Senators and thirty-five Assemblymen voted against it. The bill may, therefore, be regarded as dead. The caucus unanimously renominated Mr. WEAVER for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ERIE CLASSIFICATION.

Reports of the Railroad Committee to the Assembly—The Majority Against Repeal and the Minority in Favor.

ALBANY, March 28.—The Erie Classification Repeal act reports have been submitted—the majority against repeal and the minority in favor. They were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

THE MAJORITY REPORT AGAINST REPEAL.

The majority report was submitted by Mr. FLAGG, and is as follows:

To the Assembly:

Your Committee on Railroads, to which was referred an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend chapter 278 of the Laws of 1868, entitled an act in relation to the Erie, New-York Central, Hudson River and Harlem Railroad Companies,' passed May 20, 1869, and to provide for the election of directors of said Erie Railway Company," respectfully report: The Committee has, from time to time, heard counsel for parties who desire the passage of the bill and at whose suggestion it was introduced, and has also heard parties opposed thereto. The Committee find that the act which is now sought to repeal, generally known as the railroad classification bill, was passed in 1869, after great deliberation on the part of the Senate and Assembly, and at a time when the public attention was largely directed to the condition and management of the three great trunk lines of railway intended to be affected by it. The bill was in consideration in the Assembly for several weeks, and received more than two-thirds of all the votes of that body, and it passed the Senate by an almost unanimous vote. It is apparent that the object of the bill was to secure permanency in the management of our great trunk lines of railway, and to guard the Companies against the danger of being controlled for the benefit of rivals to the injury of the interests of the business public. Among the arguments which have been presented to the Committee no suggestions have been made which seem to be entitled to any weight against the principles of the bill. The opposition to it seems to be of a personal character, founded upon personal hostility to the leading officers in the management of the Erie Railway Company.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE BILL.

The principle of the bill is not new. It has had its place in our political system since the organization of the Government. The reason stated by Justice STORY in his Commentaries on the Constitution for its application to the election of United States Senators are cogent and explicit, and apply with equal force to the management of corporations. He says, section 715:

"From this change of men there must unavoidably arise a change of opinion, and with this change of opinion a corresponding change of measures. Now, experience demonstrates that a continual change, even of good measures for good, is inconsistent with every rule of prudence and every prospect of success. In all human affairs time is required to consolidate the elements of the best-concerted measures and to adjust the little interferences which are incidental to all legislation. Perpetual changes in public institutions not only occasion intolerable controversies and sacrifices of public interests, but check the growth of that steady industry and enterprise which by wise forecast lays up the means of future prosperity."

THE ENGLISH LAW.

This principle has for many years been applied almost invariably to corporations in England and Scotland. We have been referred to the act passed in England in 1845, known as "The Companies' clauses consolidation act," and entitled "An Act for consolidating in one act certain provisions usually inserted in acts with respect to the constitution of companies incorporated for carrying on undertakings of a public nature," the preamble to which is as follows:

Whereas, It is expedient to comprise in one general act sundry provisions relating to the constitution and management of joint stock companies, usually introduced into acts of Parliament, authorizing the execution of undertakings of a public nature by such companies, and that as well for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of repealing such provisions in each of the several acts relating to such undertakings as for insuring greater uniformity in the provisions themselves. May it therefore please your Majesty, that it may be enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords, spiritual and temporal, and by the authority of the same, that this act shall apply to every joint stock company which shall, by any act, which may be hereafter passed, be incorporated for the purpose of carrying on any undertaking, and this act shall be incorporated with such acts, save so far as they shall be expressly varied or excepted by any such act, and to the undertaking for carrying on which such company shall be incorporated so far as the same shall be applicable thereto respectively; and such clauses and provisions, as well as the clauses and provisions of every other act which shall be incorporated with such act, shall, save as aforesaid, form part of said act, and be construed together as forming one act."

Section 88 of the act provides as follows:

SECTION 88. The directors appointed by the special act, and continued in office as aforesaid, or the directors elected to supply the place of those retiring as aforesaid, shall be subject to the provision hereinbefore contained for increasing or reducing the number of directors retiring from office at the times and in the proportions following, the individual to retire being in each instance determined by ballot among the directors, unless they shall otherwise agree, that is to say: At the end of the first year after the first election of directors the prescribed number, and if no number be prescribed, one-third of such directors to be determined by ballot among themselves, unless they shall otherwise agree, shall go out of office.

"At the end of the second year the prescribed number, and if no number be prescribed, one-half of the remaining number of such directors, to be determined in like manner, shall go out of office; at the end of the third year, the prescribed number, and if no number be prescribed, the remainder of such directors shall go out of office; and in each instance the places of the retiring directors shall be supplied by an equal number of qualified shareholders; and at the first ordinary meeting every subsequent year the prescribed number, and if no number be prescribed, one-third of the directors, being those who have been longest in office, shall go out of office and their places shall be supplied in like manner; nevertheless, every director so retiring from office may be re-elected immediately or at any future time, and after such reelection shall, with reference to the going out by rotation, be considered as a new director; provided always, that if the prescribed number of directors be some number not divisible by three, and the number of directors to retire be not prescribed, the directors shall in each case determine what number of directors, as nearly one-third as may be, shall go out of office, so that the whole number shall go out of office in three years."

An act with the same title was passed for Scotland, and this section is incorporated in it.

The advocates of the bill before the Committee, who claim to represent the wishes of some of the English stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, have not attempted to show to us that the operation of the classification section above set forth has been disapproved in its practical workings in Great Britain. Before 1845 it had been usual to insert a classification provision in private charters, and the act of 1845 was merely an approval and reaffirmance of it by Parliament, and it is believed has its place in nearly every railroad charter in England.

PRECEDENTS IN OUR OWN STATUTE-BOOKS.

Our statute-books, from 1813 down to the present time, contain many acts of incorporation embracing the principle of this Classification bill. It was introduced in 1813 in the act providing for the incorporation of religious societies, (2 Revised Laws, p. 212,) and during the last twenty years in more than one hundred of the charters which have been granted to corporations, embracing municipal, charitable and commercial objects, provision has been made for classifying the trustees, managers or directors. Our Judiciary system, under the Constitution of 1846, commended itself to the people by reason of the provision, and the late Constitutional Convention, in reference to the Judiciary organization, commenced and continued it.

ACTS OF OTHER STATES.

The impetus given to railroads by the great development of the national resources of the Northern States, and increased demand for transportation during several years prior to 1869, rendered apparent the necessity for consolidation of interests and permanency of policy and management in great trunk lines. So we find the States of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and New-York almost simultaneously adopting the principle of the eighty-eighth section of the English "Companies' Clauses Consolidation act," and dividing the directors of the roads into classes. On the 17th of March, 1869, the directors of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, in their report to stockholders and bondholders of the road, set forth the reasons in favor of classification as follows:

"With a view to quiet the apprehensions of the very large class of stock and bond holders of this Company, who held for investment and not for speculation or other purposes, and who desired some assurance of permanance in the policy and management of a property in which they desired to allow their investments to remain, application has been made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania to so modify the charter of the Company as to give a degree of permanence to the Board by making it a continuing body; that is, that the services of only a portion of the Board should terminate at each successive annual election. The Legislature recognizing the principle as one familiar to the State as applied to municipal, money and eleemosynary corporations, and as wise in itself, granted the application by enacting a law in the form following, viz.:

Supplement to an act entitled "An Act to provide for the reorganization of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, approved March 31, Anno Domino 1860, to provide for a classification of the Board of Directors."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That it shall be lawful for the Board of Directors of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, by lot or otherwise, to so classify the members thereof that one-fourth (as near as may be) shall terminate their official term as directors at the first next annual election thereafter, and one-fourth at each subsequent election, and after being thus classified the stock and bond holders shall elect only the members of the Board of Directors necessary to fill the vacancies created by the expiration of the period of services defined as aforesaid.

Signed, JOHN CLARK, Speaker of the House of Representatives; RUSSELL EVERETT, Speaker *pro tem.* of the Senate.

Approved the 3d day of February, Anna Domino, 1869. JOHN W. GEARY.

They further state that, by virtue of the power conferred in the second section of the law chartering the Company, the Board had accepted this modification of the charter, and filed the acceptance with the Secretary of State of the several States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and acted under the same by classifying the Board of Directors into classes, as follows: First Class—W. B. OGDEN, JOHN SHERMAN, JESSE L. WILLIAMS, whose term of service expires at this election, (1869.) Second Class—SPRINGER HASBURGH, PLINEY HOAGLAND, R. R. SPRINGER, whose term of service expires at the annual election in 1870. Third Class—JOHN L. DAWSON, KENT JARVIS, L. H. MEYER, whose term of service expires at the annual election in 1871. Fourth Class—G. W. CASS, J. F. D. LANIER, J. EDGAR THOMPSON, S. J. TILDEN, whose term of services expire at the annual election in 1872. So far as the shareholders have been heard from, the directors declare an unqualified approval of this amendment of the charter had been expressed, and the Board could not doubt that the stockholders would collectively approve of the policy and wisdom of it.

We also set forth the acts passed in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.

ILLINOIS.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for a general system of railroad incorporation," approved Nov. 5, A. D. 1849.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That it shall be lawful for any railroad organized and doing business, or which shall hereafter be organized under any law or laws of this State, by resolution of its Board of Directors or Executive Committee, to divide its Board of Directors into three classes numbered consecutively; the term of office of the first class to expire on the day of the annual election of said company, then next ensuing; the second class one year thereafter; and the third class two years thereafter. At each annual election, after such classification, the stockholders of such company shall elect for a term of three years a number of directors equal to the number in the class whose term expires on the day of such election. All other vacancies to be filled in accordance with the by-law of said company.

SEC. 2. This act shall be a public act, and take effect and be in force from and after its passage. F. CORWIN, Speaker of the House of Representatives; J. DOUGHERTY, Speaker of the Senate. Approved March 22, 1869. JOHN M. PALMER, Governor.

OHIO.

An Act for the better regulation of railroad companies, and to protect the rights of minority stockholders, passed April 30, 1869.

SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*: That it shall be lawful for the stockholders of any railroad company, whether organized under general or special laws, whose railroad is wholly or partly within this State, at any regular or special meeting of such stockholders, (and, if special, at least thirty days' notice shall be given by publication,) by an affirmative vote of the stockholders owning a majority of the stock of said company, to direct the existing board of directors to so classify the members thereof, by lot or otherwise, that one-third thereof shall terminate their official term as directors at the first annual election thereafter; and one-third at the next annual election thereafter, and the remaining third at the next succeeding annual election thereafter; and at the first regular election succeeding such classification when the term of the directors of the first class shall expire, and at each succeeding annual election thereafter the stockholders shall elect directors for three years, to take the places of those retiring, and no more; and all vacancies otherwise occurring in said Board shall be filled in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. It shall be lawful for the stockholders of any railroad company whose railroad is wholly or partly within this State, at any regular election of directors thereof, to so classify and elect said directors that one-third thereof shall serve for one year, one-third for two years, and remainder for three years, and at each succeeding annual election thereafter the stockholders shall elect directors to take the place of those whose term expires as above; and no person shall be allowed to vote for directors as aforesaid unless he shall have been a registered stockholder of such railroad company at least thirty days prior to said election. The registry of said stock to be made in the book kept at the principal office of such company.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this act shall apply to railroad companies, if such there be whose bondholders or other creditors shall vote with the stockholders in the election of directors, and in such case the vote necessary to direct the classification provided for in the first section of this act shall be the same as is now required to elect directors of such company.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

INDIANA.

An Act authorizing the classification of the Board of Directors of Railroad Companies. Approved May 15, 1869.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That it shall be lawful for the Board of Directors of any railway company, whose road passes through the State into adjoining States, by lot or otherwise, to so classify the members thereof that one-fourth (as near as may be) shall terminate their official terms as directors at the first next annual election thereafter, and one-fourth at each subsequent election, and after being thus classified, the stock and bond holders shall elect only the number of the Board of Directors necessary to fill the vacancies created by the expiration of the period of service fixed as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. Whereas, an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, therefore the same shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WISCONSIN.

An Act to extend the terms of office of Directors of Railroad Companies.

The People of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The terms of office of the directors of all railroads or railroad companies of this State may be extended in the manner herein provided.

SEC. 2. Any railroad or railway company, organized and doing business under any law or laws of this State, may, by resolution of its Board of Directors, divide its Board of Directors into three classes, numbered consecutively, each of which shall be composed, as nearly as may be, of one-third of the directors. The term of office of the first class to expire on the day of the annual election of said company then next ensuing; the second class one year thereafter, and the third class two years thereafter. At each annual election the stockholders of such company shall elect, for a term of three years, a number of directors equal to the number in the class whose term expires on the day of such election. All other vacancies to be filled in accordance with the by-laws of said company. (Passed April, 1870.)

A Bill to amend the charter of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company as to election of Directors.

The People of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company are hereby authorized at any annual meeting to extend the term of office of the directors of said Company to three years in the manner herein provided.

SEC. 2. If a majority of the stock and bond holders present in person, or by proxy duly authorized, at such annual meeting, shall accept this act as an amendment of the charter of said Company, the said stock and bond holders shall then proceed to elect by ballot six directors, who shall hold their offices for three years; six directors, who shall hold their offices for two years, and five directors, who shall hold their offices for one year, and the Board so elected are hereby declared to be directors of said Company. At each annual election held hereafter only so many directors shall be elected as will be necessary to fill the places of those whose term of office shall expire on that day, and that the term of office of all directors elected at any annual meeting after the annual meeting at which this act may be accepted shall be for three years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. All laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

THE ERIE DIRECTORS AND ITS STOCKHOLDERS.

Although the question of the acceptance of the provisions of the statute relative to classification was left to the direction of the directors of the several companies, the directors of the Erie Railway Company did not take any action upon it until they had been directed to do so by the stockholders. At the regular annual meeting of the stockholders held on the 12th of October, 1869, four months after the passage of the statute, and after it had been the subject of much discussion in the newspapers of the day, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That this corporation hereby accepts the amendment to its charter made by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to amend chapter two hundred and seventy-eight of the Laws of 1868, entitled 'An act in relation to the Erie, New-York Central, Hudson River and Harlem Railway Companies,' passed May 29, 1869. (being chapter 916 of the Session Laws of 1869) whereby the Directors of this corporation are authorized to classify the members. so that as nearly as may be one-fifth of the number shall go out of office at each annual election."

Resolved, That the Board of Directors hereby elected be and are hereby required and directed to classify themselves in accordance with the terms of the act aforesaid.

It does not appear that any opposition was expressed to these resolutions at that meeting. Since that time abundant opportunity has been afforded for the stockholders to reconsider the subject. Another annual meeting of the stockholders was held in October, 1870, and we are advised that no suggestion was then made calling for a repeal of the act, on the contrary the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the stockholders of the Erie Railroad Company approve and ratify the classification of the Board of Directors made during the past year, in pursuance of the instructions of a meeting of the stockholders of the Company held on the second Tuesday of October, 1869.

NO REASON FOR REPEAL.

No reason is suggested why the act should be repealed, except such as is based upon the hostility of a portion of the stockholders to some of the members of the present Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company. Two parties seem to be struggling for the control of this corporation, entertaining different views as to the course which should be pursued in its management. The persons urging the passage of this bill are understood to represent mainly stockholders residing in England, who have waived the exercise of their own judgments by submitting and placing their stock in the Erie Railway Company for management and control into the hands of a committee in London, whose interests cannot be supposed to harmonize so much with the necessity for accommodation to the business wants of our own citizens, as with schemes for affecting the price of the stock on the London Exchange, or their interests in other conflicting railroad companies. With controversies of this character the Legislature can have nothing to do.

PRESENT EXCELLENT CONDITION OF THE ROAD.

It is a matter of public history that, for several years before 1868, the road, bed, tracks, and rolling stock of this corporation had been allowed to deteriorate so that it was scarcely attempted by those in charge to make schedule time with their trains; accidents were of frequent occurrence, and the traveling and business public had lost confidence in it, while the earnings of the road were paid out in dividends to the stockholders; now the road is in excellent condition, and we are not aware of any complaints being made that every facility is not afforded for the transportation of passengers and freight in a suitable and proper manner, and the wants of the public in this behalf fully met.

REMEDY IN THE COURTS.

If the parties who have been chosen directors by a majority of the stockholders are guilty of breaches of trust in their official capacity, the remedy is to be found in the Courts, as in all other similar cases. The Legislature has to do with measures rather than men. It is in the opinion of the undersigned, inexpedient to enact the bill under consideration, or to interfere with the act therein referred to. Respectfully submitted.

JOHN L. FLAGG, DAVID B. HILL,
JOHN J. BLAIR, JAMES IRVING,
DOMINICK H. ROCHE, JAMES M. NELSON,
ALBANY, March 27, 1871. Committee.

THE MINORITY REPORT FOR REPEAL.

The minority report is as follows. It was submitted by Mr. WEED to the Assembly:

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on Railroads of the Assembly, dissenting from the adverse report of the majority of said Committee upon the bill to repeal or annul chapter 916 of the laws of 1869, known as the Classification act, respectfully recommend the passage of said bill as proposed to be amended and hereto annexed, and forming part of this report. The reasons for the dissent of the undersigned, and some of the facts and arguments that have induced me to recommend the passage of the bill reported herewith, are as follows:

THE ACT WRONG IN PRINCIPLE.

The passage of the law herein before referred to was, at the time, so far as this State was concerned, at least in the nature of an experiment, and it was claimed by its advocates that great advantages were to be derived from the adoption of the system of classification, for the reason, among others, that it would secure greater stability in the boards of direction of such companies, and would have a tendency to put and keep better men in charge of said roads, and that it would in a great measure do away with cliques in the Board of Direction of such companies. The then Governor of this State was induced to sanction said measure for these, among other reasons, and also for the reason that the bill had been pending in the Legislature for a considerable time, and had been before him some weeks, and that none of the stockholders of the companies affected had remonstrated against its passage. The only railway company that has availed itself of the provisions of the law sought to be repealed is the Erie Railway Company. The undersigned is of the opinion that none of the above results so claimed for this system have flowed from the passage of the act, but that on the contrary, as a simple proposition, without any reference to the manner in which the Directors in this particular road have performed their trusts, the act is wrong in principle and should be repealed, and that this has become the settled conviction of the people of the State. All of its apparent advantages are more than overcome by the fraud that can be practiced and the improper control of the corporate rights and franchises that can be had under the provisions of this measure; and that, too, against every dollar of the stock of the corporation as is possible. And now a large number of stockholders in said road, both foreign and those residing in our own State, petition for its repeal. No question is better settled in this State than that it is the right of every person to manage and control his own property, and the principle holds good with aggregations of individual owners of property as well as with individuals. Under this law, the Board of Directors of any company, availing themselves of its provisions may, if they see fit, acting strictly within the letter and spirit of the law, keep stockholders out of the possession and control of their property for three years, and partly from the possession and control thereof for two years more. The time has come, in this State at least, whatever may be the practice in other States, that the railroad corporations should be managed, controlled and possessed by those who own them. This, as time has demonstrated, is much better for the public as well as for the railroads and their stockholders. Railroads are valuable properties, and are of the utmost importance to the true interests of the State and nation, and while the Legislature should see to it that they do not obtain too much power, they should also see that the property invested in such great public improvements, and the persons who have invested in them are protected from the mismanagement and rapacity of those who happen by some means to get control of such roads, and who desire unlawfully to keep control of them against the will of their owners. It is apparent, and the more so since the passage of this Classification act, that men who are legislated into the possession and management of a railroad without the usual yearly accountability of railroad directors, entirely ignore the rights of the stockholders, and if dishonest men can, and often do, literally destroy the property they thus manage, and the most honest and earnest men in such a position never have and never will exercise that vigilance and care over property that they are not interested in that they would if they were the owners of it, or represented the owners. For these reasons the undersigned believe that the principle lying at the bottom of this Classification act is erroneous; that even under the honest management of the best of men the provisions of the general railroad law of this State, as to the election of directors and their terms of office, is wiser and better than those contained in this act, and for that reason alone this act should be repealed. The argument that political or municipal corporations have adopted the system of classification is not in point; they are in no way parallel cases. In such governments this principle prevents an entire change of political representation of a town, State or nation where each and every voter must continue to be a stockholder as it were, in such government, and when the continuing officer must and does continue to represent the people. There is a very broad distinction between the management of a city, State or nation and the management of a corporation like a railway corporation, so apparent, indeed, that it is not worth while to discuss it here. Nor does the undersigned think that the passage of bills containing this classification feature by a belt of States, from New-York to the West, at about the time this act was passed, argues in favor of the principle. It, on the contrary, simply proves a preconcerted movement on the part of the projectors of this law in these States, or at least a similar movement on the part of kindred railroad schemes in those States. It was both claimed and denied before the Committee that this system was in general use in Great Britain. The undersigned, however, does not believe it is important to decide this question. It is apparent to him that however the classification principle may work there, it does not have any of the advantages claimed for it in its working here.

POWER OBTAINED BY UNSCRUPULOUS MEN.

But whether the principle of the act sought to be repealed is right or wrong in this particular case from the facts presented to the Committee, the facts contained in the annual reports of the Company for the year 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870, and from the general history of the road, it is evident that a number of bold, reckless and unscrupulous men have by means of this law perpetuated their possession and control, and from their present course will, unless checked by the legislative power of this State, continue to possess and control one of the largest and most important avenues of commerce that flows into this State, and that they do so in violation of the rights of the stockholders of said Company, and from all the evidence before said Committee, substantially destroying the rights of such owners. It appears among other things that the capital stock of the Erie Road was, at the end of the year 1867, at which time these same parties "substantially" had acquired control of the direction of said road, $25,111,210; at the end of 1868 it had been increased to $46,302,210; at the end of 1869 to $78,526,910, and at the end of the year 1870 to $83,536,910, showing an increase in the capital stock of the Company in the three years that these parties have had the road of $58,425,700. This increase of stock it is not pretended was done under the direct authority of any law authorizing said Company to increase its capital stock, or by the vote of the stockholders of said Company, but was done under a statute where the right is questionable at the least, and which simply authorizes the issuing of bonds to pay money borrowed and "necessary for completing and furnishing or operating their said road," (Sub. Div. 10, section 34. General Railroad act;) and which also authorizes the conversion of such bonds into stock of the Company upon the request of the creditor. It is understood that such issuing of bonds, request and conversion of such bonds into stock has been carried on secretly and without the knowledge of the stockholders of said road, and that those who purchase the stock so issued were kept in entire ignorance of such issues of stock so being clandestinely made as aforesaid. What has been done with the avails of this immense sum is not stated in the reports of the Company, and those who appeared before the Committee for the Erie Railway did not see fit to make any explanation in respect thereto, or any answer to the charges made by the petitioners in respect to the misappropriation of the funds of the Company or the avails of the said stock. It could not have been used, however, for the purposes authorized by the law; for such expenditure is shown to have been in "completing or furnishing said road," and the tables showing the cash receipts and payments of the road from year to year show that no part of this sum, or, if any, a very small part, was paid out for "operating" said road. Nor has the mortgage, or funded debt of the road been paid off by the avails of the great issue of stock within this three years, but, on the contrary, it has been increased. The total amount of the funded debt of the road at the end of the year 1867 was $22,420,920. The total amount of the funded debt at the end of the year 1870 was $23,398,800, showing an increase of $968,881. Nor have the earnings of the road increased in the ratio of this increased capital. In 1867, the total receipts of the road were $14,317,213, and the total payments other than construction were $13,268,313, showing a surplus on that year's business of over $1,000,000, while in 1870 the earnings and cash receipts were $16,179,461 66, and the payments were $16,471,483 09, showing that the road was run at a loss of $292.021. Nor have the directors of said Company divided such stock, so issued, among the stockholders of said Company, to represent the increased value of the road and its equipment, as some corporations have done or attempted to do, and yet the capital stock of said Company three years ago was only $35,000,000, and is now $83,000,000; was then worth in the market seventy to eighty cents on a dollar, and is now worth but twenty cents on a dollar, so that he who owned one share of said stock three years ago owned 1-250,000th part of said road, and his share was worth $80; now the owner of that same share of stock, having received no dividends of any kind in the meantime, owns but 1-800,000th part of said road, and his share of stock is worth but $20, and fast fading from his view at that.

ERIE PROPERTY RECKLESSLY SQUANDERED.

The undersigned could go further in the figures than their reports show, but believe that the figures given above and the general results, are abundantly sufficient to show the character of the management of the road under this act. The only conclusion that can be arrived at from a careful study of these figures, and the reports of said Company is that the avails of the sale of $58,000,000 of the stock thus issued has gone into the Opera House and other outside property, or been so far as the stockholders are concerned, squandered in Wall-street, or in worse places; and all done without the authority of and in violation of the rights of the stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, whose hands are tied, and they are powerless through the power given the provisions of the act to be recalled.

THE MANAGERS AND THE ENGLISH STOCKHOLDERS.

The undersigned does not look upon the stockholders' meetings, at which resolutions and proceedings were had apparently expressing the sentiments of the stockholders of the Company, as at all reflecting the true sentiments of the stockholders of said Company, for the reason hereinafter stated. In reference to the denial of the ordinary rights of a stockholder to those who did not act with the managers of the Erie Road, a certificate was presented to the Committee by those who appeared for the Erie Company, signed by the transfer clerk of that Company, which certified that the present President of that, as it appeared from the stock-books, owned or represented over thirty millions of the stock of the Company, and that HEATH and RAPHAEL, the Committee representing the English stockholders, do not appear by the transfer-books to own but $250,000 of such stock. They made no proof as to how much of said stock the President of the Erie Company owned, or who he represented, nor did they deny the petitioners for this repeal owned the amount of stock claimed by them. They, in fact, conceded that actions had been brought in their interest against these English stockholders, charging them with having conspired to obtain a majority of the stock of said Company, and thus control its affairs; and upon the assumption that they had obtained such majority, and $6,000,000 of this stock had been seized and taken from HEATH and RAPHAEL, by order of the Court, in such action. It seemed to the undersigned that more was due to the Committee and the Legislature from this Company, in answer to these grave charges, than the bare production of this certificate of the transfer clerk without any proof as to its accuracy—in fact, conceding it did not represent the true state of the stock, particularly when one of the most grave of the charges brought against them is that these stockholders have not been, and are not now, allowed to have their stock transferred to them upon the Company books. The petitioners claim that this thirty odd millions of stock represented by the present President of the Company, and upon which he votes in approval of his own acts, is in a great degree their stock that they are not allowed to have transferred to them, and it was the duty of the present direction to have shown clearly and conclusively who owned this thirty millions so represented by the President of the Company, upon the books of the Company. They did not offer any evidence, or even statements giving the Committee any light upon this subject, or disproving the claim of the said petitions in this respect.

INTENT OF THE BILL REPORTED.

It is not, however, the intention of the undersigned to determine by the bill herewith reported any rights or controversies between the stockholders of this Company; and the bill recommended does not determine any such rights or controversies, but only puts each and all of the stockholders of the Erie Railway Company upon an equal footing, giving them, what they ought to have, an equal voice in the management of the property of the Company, and removing what the undersigned believes to be an obstacle in the way of such equality, and if, as is claimed by the present direction of said road, they own or rightfully represent a majority of the stock of said Company, they can re-elect themselves from year to year as long as they remain the owners of or continue to represent a majority of such stock, and will continue to manage said road subject only to removal for improper acts under the revised statutes. If, on the contrary, as is claimed by the petitioners, a majority of said stock is owned by those who are not satisfied with the present management of said railway, that majority should have the right to so determine, and to elect a Board of Directors in the place of the present Board, who will represent their interests and protect their rights.

DISASTROUS EFFECT OF THIS UNLAWFUL ISSUE OF STOCK.

Another grave question that forces itself upon the undersigned, in the consideration of the question, is the effect of such unlawful and unrestricted issue of stock or bonds by a corporation of this State upon the credit of our institutions at home and in a foreign market, and the effect upon our reputation as a State or nation. That treatment the stockholders of this Company have received from these men and from our Courts, when they in a proper manner, and under the laws of our State, attempted to exercise their rights and protect their property.

SEIZURE AND USE OF THE FOREIGN STOCK BY THE MANAGERS.

It is claimed by the petitioners (and no satisfactory evidence was presented to disprove the claim) nearly or quite fifty millions of the stock of the Erie Railway Company, (quite a large majority of said stock,) at the last advices, is held and owned abroad. No owner of this majority of the stock is represented in the Board of Directors, and from the course pursued by the men legislated into power by the Classification act, if they can continue to manage affairs as they have for the past three years, they never will be represented in said Board or have a voice in the management of that Comprny. It appears that, by the by-laws of that Company, no stockholder can vote except the stock stands in his name upon the books of the Company for thirty days prior to an election or meeting. This stock, or a great share of it, was issued in the name of banking or brokerage firms in the City of New-York, and is endorsed by them in blank when negotiated, and so indorsed passes from hand to hand in the markets of our own and foreign cities. As will be readily seen, the foreign stockholder cannot vote upon his stock until he has had it transferred upon the books of the Company at their office in New-York. This transfer or stock-office, it was openly charged and not denied, has been from time to time mysteriously, and conveniently for the leaders of the Erie direction, closed, so that no such stock could be transferred upon such books if sold by parties adverse to the present direction. Finding, however, it is charged, that this was not enough, the managers of the corporation, by a succession of suits, which have made all parties connected with them at least famous, have obtained, among a multitude of orders, one for the appointment of a receiver for all the foreign stock of said Company, so that, if any of the stock so held and owned abroad is presented for register or transfer, it is taken possession of at once by said receiver. After having in this manner lost $6,000,000 of their stock, which was transferred to the receiver on the books of said Company, the foreign holders dare not present any more stock for transfer, and the result is that the brokers or bankers in whose names the very stock owned by the foreign stockholders stands, and who, in some instances at least, are interested in business with these managers are allowed to and do vote upon stock owned by the foreign stockholders, and they are thus permitted to vote on or sell their proxies to the Erie Directors, so that they may vote on stocks that they never owned or had any interest in, except to sell on commission, while the true owner is standing by, deprived of his right to vote on his own stock, deprived of all control or voice in the control of his road, and only needing to take his stock out of his pocket to be deprived of that.

JUSTICE CANNOT BE FOUND IN THE COURTS.

These men have shown their determination to continue and perpetuate themselves in the control of this road at all hazards, by the procurement of the passage of chapter 151 of the laws of 1870. That act, in substance, prohibits the Court of Appeals, or any any other Court of this State, from ousting the present directors of that road, although a suit might be brought by the stockholders owning every dollar of the stock of said Company, and those stockholders have succeeded in establishing any amount of fraud and dishonesty on the part of said directors. No judgment can be rendered by any Court ousting them as directors unless brought in the name of the people of the State of New-York. Why should this be so? Why should the Courts be curtailed in their legitimate powers to prevent men who have betrayed their trust from being brought to justice? The undersigned has sought in vain for a reason for the provision of the laws last above referred to. Some of the provisions of the law of 1870 are salutary, but that which prohibits a Court, at the suit of stockholders, from deposing an unfaithful or dishonest servant, should, in the opinion of the undersigned, be repealed.

THE EFFECT—WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN CAPITAL.

While all these proceedings in this particular case, and their effect on individual rights are bad enough, the effects of such proceedings upon the material interest and development of our State and country is far worse, and if not stayed by some power will effectually stop the investment of foreign capital in this country, and thus paralyze the material interests of the whole country. To develop a comparatively new country as ours is, requires great expenditure of capital. From the nature of things we have not within ourselves the requisite capital, and, like all other new countries, must depend on older countries (where there is a surplus of capital seeking investment) for the necessary capital for the development of our national resources. To deprive the United States of the capital that seeks investment here would strike a very severe blow at our prosperity, and would, for a time, at least, prostrate all of our great internal improvements, and the sudden withdrawal of the capital of the Old World invested within our land would temporarily bring ruin and desolation upon us as a people. To do any act or allow any act to be done under the authority of the Legislature or the Courts, that legalizes or enforces and protects fraud and gross mismanagement in the securities upon which we desire to obtain the money of foreign capitalists, or to allow under such authority the destruction of the security is to strike a deadly blow at the credit and good faith of our security and the integrity of our institutions, and has a direct and positive tendency to create and foster that feeling of distrust which the unlawful acts of the managers of the Erie Railway have done and are doing so much to instil into the minds of foreign capitalists.

IMPERATIVE DUTY OF THE LEGISLATURE.

While, on the other hand, prompt and energetic action on the part of the Legislature of our State, under the laws of which, as has been seen, the Erie Railway is organized, and, under the pretended sanction of the laws, of which the directors of said Company have done and are doing the unlawful acts herein referred to, in repealing such laws, and in providing proper safeguards against such abuses in the future, and in enforcing the rights of the present stockholders of said Company, would tend to reassure such capitalists at home and abroad that we are still a law-abiding, fair and honest people. It is in view of the great importance of this question to the entire people of the United States that the undersigned has felt compelled to take decided ground upon this question, and to urge the repeal of these laws, that I believe have become odious to the people, by reason of the unlawful uses that they have been put to by this country.

PURPOSES OF THE ERIE RING.

The undersigned feels called upon to say that many of the directors of the Erie Railway Company are individually gentlemen of high standing and personal worth, but that, from the power given by the Classification act, a few men in New-York City and vicinity manage the entire affairs of the Company, and that even the usual meetings of the directors of said Company are almost, if not entirely, dispensed with, leaving the gentlemen referred to, what might be called ornamental directors. The leading spirits having procured all power to be delegated to them, and holding the long terms under the said Classification act, they

(*Continued on Eighth Page.*)

THE BROADWAY JOB.

Proceedings Before Judge Cardozo Yesterday.

A Motion on Behalf of the Corporation to Vacate the Order Previously Made—Arguments of Counsel—The Decision Reserved.

Yesterday being the time appointed for the hearing of the motion of Corporation Counsel O'Gorman to vacate the former order of the Court in the matter of the Broadway Widening job, a large number of interested persons assembled at the Supreme Court, Chambers, in which the argument was made before Justice Cardozo. The proceedings were watched with deep interest, especially by owners of property along the line of the alleged improvement, who were opposed to the appeal. There was also quite an attendance of holders of property in other sections of the City in which street-openings and extensions have been commenced, and considerable solicitude was exhibited by them in questions relating to the constitutionality of the proceedings of the Broadway Commissioners. The Broadway property-owners, who have combined to fight the motion made on behalf of the "Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty," had Messrs. Ira D. Shaffer and Henry H. Anderson to represent them as counsel in the case. Mr. Daniel Lord appeared on behalf of John Jacob Astor and others. Mr. O'Gorman and Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel appeared in support of the motion. George H. Purser, Mr. Arnoux, Mr. Redfield and others were also present.

ARGUMENT OF MR. O'GORMAN.

Mr. O'Gorman said: If the Court please, in the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway from Thirty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street, and also of making that part of Broadway between Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth streets, and that between Forty-second and Forty-seventh streets, of greater width than one hundred feet, it is my duty to move, in pursuance of notice, for an order vacating the order heretofore made in this case at the Special Term held on the 28th December, 1870, empowering the Commissioners to make an assessment in said matter, and for such other relief as the Court shall see fit and proper. I move, in accordance with the powers vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty by an act passed at the present session, entitled "An act in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the City of New-York," to regulate the practice in that proceeding, passed Feb. 27, 1871, and inasmuch as that act has not been formally printed, I will hand the Court a copy of it. Your Honor, no doubt, remembers that in 1869 the Legislature thought proper to alter the map of Broadway, and directing that it should be straightened and widened in the respects which I have mentioned. Under that act Commissioners were appointed. The act was imperative; it did not require the consent of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, or any action on their part in the proceeding. It commanded that this matter should be made, that the title of the property necessary first should be acquired, and it directed the Counsel of the Corporation should take the legal steps necessary for acquiring that title. Acting upon that order, and rather in the position of a State than a municipal officer, the counsel for the Corporation made the necessary applications and commissioners were appointed. By chapter 657 of the law of 1870, the time to report was extended to the Commissioners. On the 28th of December, 1870, the Commissioners did report, and their report was confirmed, having filed an abstract in the proper office, the Department of the Board of Works, on Sept., 24, 1870. It appeared by the report, as confirmed, that the total expense of this improvement was $6,103,547. The expenses assessed upon individuals to meet this outlay was $2,421,163. The assessment in the City was $3,652,384, and that three and a half millions was apportioned thus: One-third of the total expenses was assessed directly on the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, amounting to $2,034,515, and a separate assessment was made on Central Park amounting to $1,647,869. The Legislature of this State, reconsidering this question at this session which has not yet expired, passed an act to which I have directed your Honor's attention, the effect of which was to enable the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to appeal from the order of the confirmation of the report made on the 28th of December, 1870. It also enabled them to move before the Judge of the Supreme Court at Special Term, or at Chambers, for an order vacating the order confirming the report. This is the phraseology of the act: "And it shall be the duty of the State Court, or Justice, at which, or before whom, such may be made, to hear the same, and if it shall appear to the State Court, or Justice, that there was any error, mistake, irregularity, or any illegal act in the said proceedings for the widening of Broadway, at any stage of the said proceeding, or if it shall appear to them that the assessments for benefit, or awards for damage, or any or either of them have been unfair, unjust, or inequitable, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, or any other person affected thereby, the said Court or Justice shall vacate said order of confirmation, which shall thereupon be null and void, and shall refer the matter back to Commissioners, the majority of whom shall be others than the present Commissioners, who shall correct the said report, or to make a new assessment on the whole or part, as the Court or Justice shall direct." The State required that notice of motion should be served on all the counsel whose names appeared on the order of formation as having objected to the order, and that requirement was fully executed. Mr. O'Gorman then proceeded to read the affidavits on which he sought to establish that there had been irregularity and illegal action in the proceedings of the Commissioners, commencing with the affidavit of Peter B. Sweeny, [laughter,] President of the Department of Parks, who deposed that neither he nor the Board had any knowledge that an assessment was laid or proposed to be laid upon that portion of Central Park included between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, and Fifth and Eighth avenues, and also the affidavit of William Sinclair, in the employ of the Commissioners, to the effect that no abstract of the assessment was imposed on the Central Park property, nor was any sum assessed upon the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty at said time, and that no notice was served on the Park Commissioners, to his knowledge. Affidavits of the Mayor, as President of the Sinking Fund, and Geo. H. Purser, Clerk of the Commissioners, were also read, showing that neither the Council, Chamberlain nor Sinking Fund had received any intimation of the assessment; but it appears the Commissioners changed the awards on these lots from $450,000, or thereabouts, to $1 a lot, or about $45. He called attention to the 2d of Hoffman, cap. 835, declaring it unlawful for Commissioners to alter or amend any report after being deposited for inspection as required by law, by increasing the amount of any other assessment for benefit, or diminishing any award for damage, and said that in this case it appeared by the affidavits that not only was the assessment against the City increased, but, in point of fact, no assessment at all against the City appeared on the report when first deposited for examination. But when the report came to be confirmed, the assessment was amended and the abstract then deposited payable to the City, to the amount of $450,000, was diminished in the report, as presented for confirmation, and confirmed to $45. Now, whether that was unjust or not he would not discuss, but it was very clear that in a matter of so much importance it was proper that the City should have been heard, and it is proper that under the power given to the Court by the statute passed this session, that the City shall now have an opportunity of discussing this question, so that if there be any injustice done it shall be done, and justice and right be administered not only to those for whom I appear, but all others who may seek relief on the premises.

Mr. D. H. Lord, on the part of John J. Astor, Wm. Astor and others, said that the assessment made on their property was unreasonable, and burdened with a disproportionate share of the expenses.

William J. Arnoux, on the part of Nathan W. Smith, complained of the character of the assessment; John C. Shaw complained on the part of Ezekiel Thompson, also on the part of Mrs. Butterfield, Mrs. May, St. John, &c.; Mr. Olin on behalf of Wm. K. Miller, W. H. Tijon, Oswell, &c.; Mr. Grant Nathan for George W. Pell and others; W. J. Arnoux for Eli White and many others, who protested against the nature of the assessments imposed upon their property.

Mr. O'Gorman said it was manifest from these affidavits that there had been an irregularity as regarded the assessments, and on the part of the citizens he asked for the relief intended by the statute passed at this session on the matter of this improvement. He reviewed the different affidavits referred to by counsel, and submitted that sufficient evidence was adduced to grant that the order be vacated and new Commissioners appointed.

Mr. Lord addressed the Court, insisting on his title to have the award contained in the assessment; Mr. Hall and Mr. Olin following in regard to the irregularities.

ARGUMENT OF MR. ANDERSON.

Mr. H. H. Anderson, on the part of J. D. Phillips, addressed the Court, observing that a question of greater importance connected with the interests of the City and the administration of justice was never presented before it. The act under which the Counsel of the Corporation was proceeding sought to upset an act under which all street-openings had previously been regulated, and for the first time in the history of the State an attempt was made on the part of the Legislature to override the decisions of the Court, and to overturn a policy very essential in carrying out improvements of this description. He defined the nature of the act of 1813, and its bearings on the present question, and said that the success of the present scheme would relieve all the lots that had been assessed under this proceeding from assessment. In his opinion much weight should be attached to the affidavits presented before the Court, as there had been one adjudication upon them. At the opening of the case he had supposed that there would be affidavits not merely of extra assessments, but of some fraud or gross mistake on the part of the Commissioners. There were no such affidavits. He asserted that the Corporation was the moving power in this action, and it was folly to declare, as had been declared, their ignorance of it. The application before the Court provided that the Commissioners may assess such part of the expense as in their judgment was equitable, but did the counsel intend to claim that the City parks were not liable to assessment? In this connection he referred to established instances to disprove the theory, and added there was no pretext that the Controller was not informed of the assessment, but even if not, it was not suggested by affidavit that the assessment of one and a half millions on Central Park was unjust or oppressive. Until he brought this matter within the clause of the act, he submitted the Court could not interfere to set aside the assessment, and if he decided that any irregularity was apparent in the assessment, the proper course would be not to vacate the order, but to send it back to the Commissioners for correction.

ARGUMENT OF MR. SCHAFER.

Mr. Ira Schafer then spoke on the constitutionality of the act in a lengthened and able address. He adverted to the gigantic frauds which the argument was supposed to develop, and he was not a little surprised at the turn the argument had taken. It had dwindled down to an objection on the part of the Corporation that the Commissioners of Public Parks were not notified of an assessment of a million and a half on the property, but, he asked, was it probable that the Corporation Counsel, the protector of the City, and prime mover in the matter, was unacquainted with the facts? He quoted the similar case of Stafford *vs.* The Mayor of Albany, where it was decided that if there had been any irregularities they should have been stopped at the commencement of the proceedings, before the order of confirmation was granted. He submitted, on the subject of these awards, that, being confirmed by the Court, it was beyond the power of the Legislature to divest them of the right they then acquired. Also, that this act, so far, it enabled the Court to set aside these awards, was contrary to the provisions of the Constitution; in other words, that this was not a due process of law. If these awards could be set aside in this manner, every bond could be swept out of existence, and every bondholder would have no remedy whatever. He described the conduct of Mr. O'Gorman in proceeding in the case without the proper papers as a move in the dark which no public officer should do. He asserted that when these awards were confirmed by the Court, they had a vested right which no Legislature could destroy. This action of the Legislature, if successful, would invest them with omnipotent power, and the present motion was no more illegal than if without a trial, they decreed that on next Friday morning Richard O'Gorman should be hanged by the neck until he was dead. He strongly adverted to the five days' notice of the proceedings given by the other side as unfair and unprecedented, and in a lengthened argument condemned the policy which instigated the proposition, and claimed that the Court had no power to accede to it.

FURTHER DISCUSSION.

Mr. Vanderpoel spoke on the legal points in the case, maintaining that the Legislature was perfectly within constitutional precedent in their action.

Mr. O'Gorman summed up the arguments in support of the application. There were two questions in the case, not very complicated either; one was, whether under this law of 1871, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City had shown they had a right to ask for the interference of the Court. If they had shown that the affidavits, which were uncontradicted, established the fact that any error, mistake, irregularity or illegal act had taken place in any of the proceedings, it became his duty to vacate this report to refer the same back to the Commissioners. He reviewed the points elicited in the discussion, claiming that not a single head of the Department in the City had any knowledge of the assessment.

Mr. Schafer, in under tone, was here heard to say that nothing could tempt him to swallow so much dirt. Addressing Mr. O'Gorman, he asked if he had any knowledge of them.

Mr. O'Gorman replied that he had not, and continued to say that the affidavits read clearly proved the correctness of the charge of irregularity. He denied that the confirmation of the order by the Court made it possess vested rights, and cited from the 4th of Barber, relied on by the other side, to sustain his assertion. The question of constitutionality, he said, did not arise in this stage of the case, and the motion now before the Court was simply to vacate the order, and not refer it back to the Commissioners. In conclusion, he asked the Court to perform the duty which the law marked out for it.

Judge Cardozo took the papers and reserved his decision.

The Jumel Estate—Further Testimony.

The protracted examination of Mrs. Vandervoort, in the Jumel case, was continued yesterday.

She testified that it was over sixty years ago that she first visited Mme. Jumel's house; she remembered going through Broadway and Cortlandt-street n visiting Mme. Jumel's house; heard her mother say that the Madame owned the property at the corner of Liberty-street and Broadway, and that the Madame and Mr. Jumel lived there; she could just remember the great fire in Chatham-street; it was on Sunday; she was then a small girl; she would not remember it at all except that it occurred as she and her mother were going to church, and there was no church service that morning; she had told Mr. Chase that Mme. Jumel and Mrs. Ballou quarreled over George W. Bowne, and there was no use of his (Chase) looking any further for an heir, for George W. Bowne was Mme. Jumel's child, and he said he knew it; she did not tell Chase that she was too small to understand what Mme. Jumel and Mrs. Ballou said: she had read various newspaper matters about the Jumel estate; Mr. Bowne told her nobody opposed the will of Mme. Jumel but Mr. Charles O'Conor; Mr. Bowne had employed Judge Edmonds about that will before the will suit was ended; Bowne said he did not know that an illegitimate child could inherit until Judge Edmonds informed him. The witness then gave considerable testimony about the family of Mrs. Jones, (Polly Bowne.) An original paper in this suit was shown the witness, and she said it didn't look like her handwriting; she signed some papers for Judge Edmonds, but could not say what they were; the signature was possibly hers, but until she saw the paper itself she could not say whether it was hers or not. A clause of the affidavit was read to her and she was asked if she swore "that John Bowne was father of Betsy, Thomas and Maria, that Thomas died childless, and Maria, commonly called Polly, was the mother of the deponent." She replied, "I did not swear to such a paper as that; nobody knew what became of Polly Bowne."

The Court was here adjourned.

The Fire Commissioners and Mr. Bergh.

The following letter was sent yesterday by Mr. Bergh, in answer to the communication from Mr. Gildersleve, which appeared in our columns yesterday:

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS,
NO. 696 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1871.
Charles E. Gildersleve, Esq., Secretary, &c.:

SIR: I fear the Fire Commissioners have fallen into an error in their interpretation of the communication which I had the honor to address to them on the 24th inst. My purpose was not to vouch for the accuracy of the newspaper extracts which I inclosed detailing the accident in Maiden-lane, but simply to avail myself of the incident to invite their attention to a fact which our citizens generally are cognizant of, that the vehicles of the Department are driven through the crowded streets at a speed endangering the safety of pedestrians. It is correct, as you remark, that a fireman runs before the apparatus; but, so far as my observation goes, this is done only at intervals, and he immediately resumes his seat thereon so soon as, in his opinion, the danger ceases. Nor have I ever seen one of the engines driven otherwise than at a full gallop, and in a line as nearly straight and direct as a due respect for any invulnerable object which presents itself in the streets suggests to be prudent. You are pleased to allude to the "practical humanity" which engages my time. This sentiment, which I but share in common with the majority of my fellow-citizens, I endeavor to turn to the profit of the superior as well as the inferior animal world, and it is exactly in reference to the former that I ventured to address the Commissioners. But I completely fail to see the humanity or necessity of inflicting mutilation or death upon one set of persons in order to rescue others. I respectfully repeat, that it is not imperative that these engines should be driven through the Metropolis on a gallop: the prescribed velocity of all other vehicles is sufficient. One more reflection and I have done. In no quarter of the world is this branch of the public service more zealously, efficiently and humanely administered than here in New-York as well by the able gentlemen who direct it, as the heroic firemen who frequently perish in the discharge of their dangerous duties; but in the exercise of our responsibilities, it is incumbent on us all to so employ the resources of power and well-doing as not to do evil in our efforts to do good.

With profound respect for the honorable Commission in whose behalf your note is addressed to me, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

HENRY BERGH.

Sale of Oil-Paintings.

At noon today and to-morrow Messrs. Johnston & Van Tassel will offer at their salesrooms, No. 37 Nassau-street, a very choice collection of paintings by native artists, in which specimens will be found by Bierstadt, Casilear, J. G. Brown, Cropsey, A. F. Tait, T. Cole, G. L. Brown, W. Bradford, E. W. Perry, M. F. H. De Haas, J. F. Kensett, James M. Hart, S. Colman, W. L. Sontag, W. F. De Haas, and others.

The sale of Mr. A. T. Richard's pictures will take place at the Somerville Art Gallery this evening.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States store-ship *Relief*, Commander G. H. Perkins, in tow of the tug *Catalpa*, left the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday at noon, bound to Philadelphia. With the prevailing westerly wind she will probably cast off her tow outside of Sandy Hook, and proceed under sail.

The United States ship *Ticonderoga* will be obliged to come up to the Navy-yard for some trifling repairs around her rudder-post before she is ready for active service. It is possible she may be obliged to go into dry-dock, in which case she may be relieved temporarily by the *Shawmut*.

Quite a number of the officers of the Yard left early yesterday morning, in full uniform, to attend the wedding of Lieut.-Commander Allen V. Reed, which took place in an up-town church yesterday.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Columbus, Ga., journals already report the arrival of mosquitoes.

A letter posted at Niagara Falls, and directed to "Schichagough, Illinoyse," has been forwarded to Chicago. One received at the Cohoes post-office, addressed to "Ozique Falls," was sent to Hoosick Falls.

The members of the Press in Alabama are to hold a Convention in Montgomery on the 8th of June, to organize a State Press Association.

There are said to be millions of pounds of fossil ivory in Alaska. It is of excellent quality, and is worth a dollar a pound in San Francisco.

Mrs. Sarah Lyon died recently in Hickman County, Tenn., at the age of one hundred and ten years. She had been blind for sixty years.

Reports from Georgia are to the effect that the wheat crop throughout the State has improved in appearance during the past few weeks.

The only prisoners in the jail of Johnson County, Ind., are two men, who claim to be preachers. One is there for horse-stealing, and the other for burglary.

The Petersburg *Index* reports that Mr. Charles Friend, a prominent citizen of Prince George County, Va., was beaten to death by a negro, Friday night last.

The Louisville *Ledger* (radically Democratic) thinks Gov. Alcorn, of Mississippi, is looking toward the Democratic nomination for the Vice-Presidency in 1872.

Charles Carter Lee, one of the brothers of the late Robert E. Lee, died at his residence in Windsor, Powhatan County, Va., on the 21st inst., in the seventy-third year of his age.

Sam Hilderbrand, whose murderous course in Arkansas and Missouri during the war made his name notorious, was arrested in Hannibal, Mo., for being drunk and disorderly, on the 20th inst., if a paper published there can be credited.

An endeavor is being made to raise funds for the endowment of an Alumni Professorship for Illinois College on a foundation of $20,000. Ex-Senator Yates, who was a graduate in the first class of the College, is doing his utmost to forward the scheme.

Californians report that many of their small birds have been shot or poisoned, and that, seemingly as a consequence, many kinds of insects, before unknown or unobserved, have abounded in the coast valleys, and have done much injury in the gardens, vineyards and grain fields.

Three companies of the Fourth United States Infantry, Col. Flint commanding, with the regimental band, passed through Indianapolis on Friday evening, *en route* from Fort Laramie to Kentucky. Another company went down the river from Omaha. The remainder of the regiment will be sent forward to the same destination this week.

A letter from Richmond, Va., reports that a brilliant meteor, leaving in its flight a bright train of light, and seeming to come down just a little beyond the limits of the city, was seen there, falling toward the north, about 11½ o'clock on Friday night last. It was on the same night that a large meteor was seen in this City and in New-England about 12¼. Baltimore reports are at 12 o'clock on the same night, its course being due east.

Senator Frank P. Blair has written a letter to an Alabama editor, in which he says that the contest, as waged by the Democrats, "is not to take away suffrage from the negroes, but to preserve that wise distribution of the powers of government without which all suffrage is but a mockery, and to prevent that control by the national functionaries which is sure to create imperialism, and will inevitably degrade, impoverish and enslave the toiling masses."

As some colored school children were playing ball in Raymond, Miss., on the 21st inst., the ball accidentally struck a small white boy, who happened to be passing at the time. News of the "outrage" was spread, and quickly a party of enraged white men collected and commenced their work by discharging their pistols "at random," resulting in the killing of one of the colored children. The whites complain very much of being oppressed in Mississippi.

A farmer in Almeda, Cal., reports that he has carefully compared the seasons of Central America and Mexico with those of California for the past fifteen years, and that he has found that they are very much alike, and that the wet season of those southern countries precedes that of California some time, and is a criterion by which to judge the latter. If their rains are scanty and late, or the contrary, the same, he says, is the case in California.

A Sacramento, Cal., gardener has found, in turning up an old hot-bed, a petrified peach, which, being struck by his spade, was split in half. The fibres of the fruit are said to appear as perfect as in the natural state, the pit being in the same condition. We read, also, in the Sutter (Cal.) *Banner*, that the body of a boy, recently disinterred there, was found to be petrified. The head, face, neck, hands and body all retained their original form.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner* says it is certain that in several counties in that State, especially in those containing large towns, the number of negroes has increased since the taking of the census in 1860. Whether this increase will hold good throughout the State cannot be known until the census returns are properly collated at Washington. But the *Banner* says, that in Nashville, so far as it can learn, the mortality among the negroes does not seem to be greater than among the whites, while the ratio of increase is, if indications are to be relied on, much greater.

A suit for slander brought by a man named Maynor against one J. W. Taylor, in Murfreesboro, Tenn., was ended last week by a verdict in his favor for $5,000. Maynor remitted $4,900 of this amount, leaving defendants to pay the costs; but this liberal course did not placate the Taylors, father and sons, who followed him and his principal witness, William Hall, out of the city, and killed Hall and wounded Maynor, the latter being both unarmed. Taylor was arrested but his sons escaped.

The "dark seance" of the Davenport brothers was rudely interrupted in Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday night last, by a scoffer among the audience, who suddenly cast the light from a bull's-eye lantern upon the stage. It lasted but a moment, but a writer in the Charleston *News* says that in the dim light he saw distinctly the figure of a man, swinging a guitar, standing directly in front of the chair in which Prof. Fay a moment before had been tied and seated. The gas was relighted, and, upon examination, Prof. Fay and one of the Davenports were found tied to their chairs. The volunteer illuminator was put out.

Texas seeks to allure immigrants, and says, through one of its journals: "Our rivers, like Athena, leap into the world full-grown and full of life and promise. The San Marcos, at the foot of the mountains, rushes up from the unfathomed depths, through perpendicular rents in the rock. The water is perfectly clear. The channel is about twenty feet wide, and the depth of water at the shallow places from two and a half to three feet, with a swift current, affording splendid power for the propulsion of machinery. The San Antonio has its source from a series of springs, three miles above the city, of the same name. The Comal, at New-Braunfels, comes forth in the same way; and all excel the famed rivers of Damascus, both in purity of their waters and the natural beauty of their banks."

A private letter from one of the two Portland (Me.) ladies who were in Paris during the siege, says that before the city fell they had to come down to horse-flesh, and very good they found it, too. On alternate days they were able to secure a nice cut at seventy-five cents a pound, and the other days they had to take pieces that were only good to make soup with. The two or three days before the end of the siege they received only twelve ounces of bread a day for their support, this being made of the remains of the flour, rye oats, &c., left in the city, all mixed together, and very unpalatable. After the siege was raised the supplies came in, and their delight was great when their baker said he could give them a loaf of real flour bread.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* asserts that the Kuklux Klan was originally "a genteel organization," peculiarly of Southern origin, intended to counteract the "Grand Army of the Republic," and the "Loyal League," and for the better protection of the families of Southern men from the depredations of robbers turned loose on society after the war. It says, on the authority of an ex-member, that it was established by the very best men in the country, the leaders of the Confederate armies, and extended from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. It was composed of men who loved peace for its own sake, but the hue and cry raised against it, and especially the fact that every villain assumed its virtues for the purpose of perpetrating his outrages, finally induced a disbandment of the organization.

POLITICAL.

The April Elections—Judicial Election in Wisconsin.

It should be stated that not only are there to be held elections in Connecticut, Michigan and Rhode Island, in April, as stated in the Times on Monday, but there is to be a judicial election in Wisconsin. This will take place on Tuesday, the 4th, and the people of the State are called upon to elect a successor to the late Judge Byron Paine upon the bench of their Supreme Court, both for the unexpired term and for the full term following. For this position the name of William P. Lyon, of Racine, has been suggested to the people by the Republican members of the Legislature and the Republican State Central Committee. Mr. Lyon is now filling the vacancy by appointment of the Governor, and for about six years past has been Judge of the Circuit Court of the First District of the State. The Democrats have nominated for the position D. J. Pulling, at present Circuit Judge of the Third District, and said to be a violent partisan.

The Democrats of the Eleventh district of Connecticut have nominated Walker Ferry, of Bethel, for the State Senate, thus completing the full list of nominations in that State. Speaking of Republican prospects in the Third Congressional District, the New-Haven *Journal & Courier* of yesterday says: "We have it on the best authority from the district that the dissensions among the Republicans there have been substantially healed, and that Mr. Starkweather will be elected by very nearly the usual majority. There was nothing urged against him but the question of locality, and the disappointed ones have very wisely concluded that that did not warrant opposition to a sound Republican and able member of Congress."

New-Jersey Politics—Reapportionment and Registration.

The Republican Legislature of New-Jersey has passed the bill for the redistricting of the State for members of the House of Assembly, and Gov. Randolph has signed it, having officially acknowledged the right of the dominant party to the arrangement of the districts, although politically opposed to them. Some of the Hudson County districts are based upon the Aldermanic districts created by the new charter just vetoed by the Governor. Unless it becomes a law, despite the Executive objection, a rearrangement will be required in that county. Under the new apportionment, according to the vote for Congressmen last Fall, eight counties will return a solid Republican delegation of sixteen members, and six counties a solid Democratic delegation of eleven members; 19,003 Democrats in the former and 14,966 Republicans in the latter being wholly represented by their opponents. The other counties divide their delegations, with a preponderance in favor of the Republicans. The total vote for Congress last Fall was nearly 158,000, of which the Republicans had 80,429, electing three Congressmen, and the Democrats 77,373, electing two. According to this return 2,613 votes were required for a member, which would give the Republicans 31 and the Democrats 29 members—a proportion nearly attained by the actual result, the Republicans having 34 and the Democrats 26 members in the present Assembly. The population necessary for a member is 15,119, and in the rearrangement Burlington received one by a surplus of 8,417, and Somerset by 8,395, while Hudson lost one with 8,336, Sussex one with 8,049, and Essex one with 7,836. In Essex, Mercer, Middlesex, Somerset and Salem the districts were left as under the apportionment of 1860—those counties returning last Fall 15 Republicans to 3 Democrats. The following table shows the population, the vote last Fall, and the probable political complexion of the members under the new apportionment:

Counties.	Population.	—Vote 1870.—		—Memb's.—	
		Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic	14,163	1,126	1,333	..	1
Bergen	31,033	2,799	2,488	2	..
Burlington	53,774	5,526	5 526	2	2
Camden	12,975	3,713	4,348	..	3
Cape May	8,529	607	889	..	1
Cumberland	34,688	2,556	3,300	..	2
Essex	143,907	9,586	14,128	2	7
Gloucester	24,758	1,851	2,198	..	2
Hudson	129,288	7,659	7,885	3	5
Hunterdon	36,961	3,943	2,312	2	..
Mercer	44,090	4,263	4,687	..	3
Middlesex	45,057	4,319	4,432	1	2
Monmouth	46,316	5,038	3,782	3	..
Morris	43,161	3,585	4,940	1	2
Ocean	12,658	1,072	1,457	..	1
Passaic	46,468	3,815	4,301	..	3
Salem	23,951	2,616	2,434	2	..
Somerset	23,514	2,573	2,224	1	1
Sussex	23,168	2,677	2,335	1	..
Union	41,891	3,872	3,740	1	2
Warren	34,419	3,300	1,615	2	..
Total	907,149	77,373	80,420	23	37

The New-Jersey Legislature also passed a law for the registration of all voters in cities containing more than 20,000 population. This will affect only Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Trenton, Elizabeth, Hoboken and Camden, all the other cities in the State being far below 20,000, New-Brunswick, with 15,059, standing next to Camden.

Americans Abroad.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the offices of Bowles Brothers & Co., No. 449 Strand, Charing Cross, London, and No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris:

At the London office for the week ending March 11, 1871. *New-York*—A. H. Hovey and family, C. F. Wetmore, H. H. Perkins and wife, John G. Marshall, Arthur Bronson and family, J. H. Glover and family, Miss S. Grinnell, Mrs. L. A. Cuddeley, Fitch Shepard, Capt. Mayne Reid, E. Hepple Hall, Mrs. A. Mann, S. H. Smith and sons, Mrs. Lizzie O. Smith, E. M. Neville, C. J. B. Miller, C. Oscanyan, (Consul-Gen. Ottoman, New-York,) M. M. Harris, Albert V. Nolen, E. Miller, Jr. *Boston*—G. R. Shaw, J. C. Talbot and wife, Richard S. Haven, Robt. G. Shaw, Geo. J. Johnson. *Baltimore*—Lieut. S. Wilkins Cragg, Cumberland D. Hollins, Mrs. C. D. Hollins, Miss Hollins. *Columbus, Ohio*—Frank C. Burt. *New-Haven, Conn.*—Mrs. Henry Farnum, Miss Farnum, Dr. G. Bronson Farnum and wife, *Wisconsin*—Rufus B. Kellogg, John Hughes. *Philadelphia*—Major Warren Edgarton and wife, O. Hopkinson, G. M. Fisher, W. F. Lewis. *Pennsylvania*—S. A. McDowell. *Chicago*—Chauncey T. Bowen, J. M. Clark, Wayne B. Chatfield. *Paris*—Wm. Rigden, Mrs. Dr. Pratt, Miss Simms, Miss Mary Ellis, Miss Ellis, Miss Maria D. Tilden. *Ohio*—C. M. Goulding. *Cincinnati*—L. B. Thoms, Dr. James D. Webb, Mrs. George Carlisle, the Misses Carlisle. *Brooklyn, N. Y.*—Edward J. Ovington. *San Francisco*—Mr. Shiels, Miss Shiels. *Burlington, Vt.*—Albert B. Herrick. *Sacramento, Cal*—Dr. H. W. Harkness, E. B. Croker and family. *Oswego, N. Y.*—Theo. Irwin and wife, Theo. Irwin, Jr. *Albany, N. Y.*—M. W. Irwin, Miss Eliza Irwin, D. A. Teller. *Cambridge, Mass.*—William Read, Jr., and wife. *California*—Mrs. D. T. Murphy and family.

The following are the list of arrivals at our Paris house for the week ending March 10: *New-York*—Miss Florence Rice, S. F. La Farge, H. D. Ward, M. C. Stanley, Chester H. Lillie, Henry Harrissee, Mrs. M. A. Connelly, Mme. Huchez, H. C. Ariner, W. J. Brown, A. S. Southworth, C. M. Knox. *Washington*—Charles A. Page. *Boston*—Jeremiah Nash, Miss Marion T. Nash, Edward King, Miss Catherine Adams. *Philadelphia*—Miss Harriet Fuller. *Chicago*—Miss Kate Cameron, J. M Clark, W. B. Chatfield, J. M. Durand, Mrs. Durand and family. *Savannah, Ga.*—R. W. Woodbridge. *Salem*—A. W. Johnson. *Newport*—H. B. Tompkins. *San Francisco*—Hon. F. M. Pixley. *Portland*—Miss Helen M. Greeley. *Hartford, Conn.*—H. C. White. *Colorado*—Wilson Waddington, Gov. William Gilpin. *California*—C. W. Norcom. *Paris*—W. H. Frear, Dr. Good, George L. Whittaker, Benj. Gerrish, Jr., United States Consul, Nantes; Lorillard Spencer, Shelden Leavitt, Henry J. Phipps, C. H. A. Carter, C. H. Wells, Gen. Chas. T. Gorham, the Hague; Charles McLane, Berlin; Mr. Frignet, No. 4 Rue St. Florentin.

A Legal Point.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

More than one lawyer has had a hearty laugh over the report in your issue of yesterday, (and repeated in some of this morning's dailies,) of a decision by Mr. Justice Shea, holding that a sewing-machine is exempt from execution, as an article of furniture. And they have greatly admired the profound erudition and the legal acumen displayed in reaching that conclusion. But did the Justice not know that all his great effort was useless and misapplied, for the reason that a sewing-machine is expressly exempted from such sale, by name, in our statutes? If not, let him turn to Laws of 1866, vol. 2, page 1,686, or to Cowan's Treatise, Kingsley's fifth edition, page 894, section 1,586, and he will save himself any further hard work on that point.

LEX.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 27, 1871.

THE ERIE CONSPIRATORS.

Demurrer to the English Stockholders' Complaint.

The Struggle in the United States Circuit Court Continued—A Brilliant Array of Counsel—Arguments of Mr. Field and Judge Hoar.

The great struggle of right against might, in the case of the English stockholders in the Erie Railway Company, who seek to establish their coequal rights and privileges with all other stock-holders, and obtain redress for wrongs alleged to have been inflicted by a confederacy of conspirators, was continued before Judge Blatchford, yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court. The case of John B. Heath and others against the Erie Railway Company and others, came up on demurrer to the bill of complaint.

THE COMPLAINT.

The bill alleges substantially as follows:

1. The plaintiffs are aliens, and the defendants residents of New-York.

2. The plaintiffs are shareholders of the Erie Railway Company, all of them, except Charles Burt, having stock in their names upon the Company's books. Burt holds a certificate for twenty shares, with a power of attorney for its transfer to him, but the Company has refused to allow such transfer to be made.

3. The Erie Railway Company is a corporation, which had, on Dec. 31, 1865, a capital of $25,105,800, of which $8,535,700 was preferred stock. It has seventeen directors.

4. In October, 1867, nine new directors were elected by a combination between the defendants, Gould, Fisk and Lane, and one John S. Eldridge, and by means of the purchase of proxies with money furnished by the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company.

5. In February and March, 1868, Gould, Fisk and Lane, "and their confederates," caused $10,000,000 of new stock in the Company to be issued in exchange for convertible bonds, and they, or some of them, received more money from the sale of the stock than they paid the Company for the bonds.

6. These transactions being in violation of an injunction, the defendants (other than the Company) left the City of New-York, and spent money of the Company for their own protection, as well as in procuring the passage of laws for the sanction of this issue of stock. [It is not alleged that any of this money was paid to members of the Legislature, or for any corrupt purpose.]

7. An arrangement was made between Eldridge on the one side, and Gould, Fisk and Lane on the other, by which Eldridge agreed to resign the Presidency, in consideration of the purchase by the Erie Railway Company of $5,000,000 bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, which was carried out.

8. A settlement of the litigation was made by paying to Schell $429,000 and to Vanderbilt $1,000,000, besides purchasing 50,000 shares of stock from Vanderbilt for $3,500,000.

9. Divers sums were improperly paid out, including between $20,000 and $30,000 to Gould or Fisk for an "illegal and unfounded" claim.

10. Gould received about $6,500,000 on becoming Treasurer of the Company.

11. Since July, 1868, Gould, Fisk and Lane have "had practically in their own hands the entire control" of the Erie Railway Company.

12. In August, 1868, the transfer-books were closed thirty days earlier than usual, when Gould, Fisk and Lane held proxies for 153,640 shares.

[Previous passages of the bill show, that at this time the stock consisted of over 420,000 shares. Fols. 41, 67.]

13. Gould and Fisk did not own the stock which stood in their names upon the books, and this stock had been in part "acquired by the use, in some form, directly or indirectly, of the funds of the Erie Railway Company."

14. A Board of Directors was elected in October, 1868, several of whom pledged themselves before their election to support Gould's policy, and from that time until October, 1869, only two meetings of the Board were held, and the affairs of the Company were managed entirely by Gould, Fisk and Lane.

15. The report of the Company to the Legislature for 1869 does not account for the proceeds of $23,500,000 nominal increase of capital.

16. The convertible bonds, in exchange for which the new stock was issued, were sold at a heavy discount by Gould, Fisk and Lane, "to a great extent * * * to some of themselves," and to their partners or friends.

17. Money of the Company has been used by the other defendants in their speculations, and they have made great profits thereby.

18. Bargains have been made by Gould, Fisk and Lane on behalf of the Company, in which they had an adverse interest.

19. The office of the Company has been removed to an opera-house, which has been purchased by Gould and Fisk in their own names, with money which in part belonged to the Erie Railway Company.

20. Money of the Company has been expended in acquiring property which it "had no legal right or authority to acquire."

[No facts are stated to show what were the powers of the Company, or how they were exceeded.]

21. Arrangements have been made between the Erie Railway Company and the Narragansett Steam-ship Company (in which Gould, Fisk and Lane are interested) to the prejudice of the former.

22. The Directors have been classified in the manner provided by a statute passed in 1869, but such classification was not made by the Board in existence when the law was enacted.

23. Money of the Company was expended in procuring the passage of this law.

24. The present Board was elected by the votes of persons whose names appeared as shareholders on the transfer-books, but who had sold their shares; and it is in the interest of Gould, Fisk and Lane.

25. The defendants have refused to transfer 16,770 shares of stock.

26. Money of the Company has been used in paying the expenses of collusive suits, in paying receivers' fees, in influencing public elections, and in preventing the service of process.

27. An increase of $21,000,000 in the nominal amount of the capital, during 1868, is not accounted for by the annual report to the Legislature for that year.

28. The net earnings of the Company have diminished, its stock and bonds have fallen in market value, and its credit has become impaired.

29. Gould, Fisk and Lane are not good managers, and they have lost money of their own; and they have not enough property to satisfy the claims made against them by this bill.

There is no averment in the bill of any demand made upon the Directors to sue; and the only averments by way of excuse for omitting such demand are as follows:

"And, upon their information and belief, your orators allege, that the Board of Directors elected by the procurement of the said Gould, Fisk and Lane, in October, 1869, is so constituted, and was designedly so made up by them, as that said Board possess no independent force or controlling the said Gould, Fisk and Lane, but as a Board, in so far as it acts at all, is the mere instrument of their will, and that as matter of fact the said Board, in so far as it has acted at all, has acted, and does act in entire subserviency to the personal, selfish and fraudulent schemes of the said Gould, Fisk and Lane, and that although it may be true as now alleged by said Gould, Fisk and Lane, that since the election of such new Board, meetings of the Directors have been held more frequently than during the preceding year, when even the pretence of holding directors' meetings was abandoned, yet that as well since the election of such new Board in October, 1869, as before, the said Gould, Fisk and Lane have had, and still have practically the absolute and unchecked control of the said corporation, its funds and property, and all its affairs. And your orators, upon their information and belief, allege, that the said William M. Tweed is in full accord with the said Gould, Fisk and Lane, in their schemes and acts for private and personal gain and advantage at the expense of the Erie Railway Company, and to the utter disregard and sacrifice of its interests, and, as your orators believe, has been and is personally interested in many of such schemes and acts; that the said Henry N. Smith was a copartner of said Gould in the firm of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co.: that several of the said directors are salaried employes of the Erie Railway Company, holding their offices at the pleasure of the said Gould, Fisk and Lane, or of the said Gould alone, and are under the influence and control of said Gould, Fisk and Lane, and have only a nominal and trifling interest as shareholders of the Erie Railway Company, if they have any such interest, and that among the persons thus situated, as your orators are informed and believe, are Justin D. White, the Assistant Treasurer, John Hilton, the father of the Transfer Clerk, and himself a clerk or agent in some other capacity, Horatio N. Otis, the Secretary, and George C. Hall, the Supply Agent of the Erie Railway Company, and that M. R. Simons, another of the said directors, is in substantially like position or relation with the said Gould, Fisk and Lane, except that he is a salaried employe of the Narraganset Steam-ship Company, which is under the management, direction and control of the said Gould, Fisk and Lane, as aforesaid. And your orators believe and charge, that as to some other members of the said Board, such as the said Homer Ramsdell, Alexander S. Diven, John Ganson, and some others who are gentlemen of character and of such position and capacity as to make them intrinsically proper directors for such Company, under ordinary circumstances, their independent action as such directors is, as your orators believe and charge, compromised by reason of their being under some pledge that they would either support the policy of said Gould or resign, and if it be not so, they are in too small a minority to interpose any substantial check to the plans and operations of said Gould, Fisk and Lane, supported as they are by an overwhelming majority of the Board in their interest, and that they are in such relations, personal or otherwise, with the said Gould, Fisk and Lane, as have prevented and will prevent them from in any way causing to be exerted the corporate power of the Erie Railway Company to bring the said Gould, Fisk and Lane to account for their past misdeeds and to compel restitution from them of the enormous amounts of money which they have wrongfully and fraudulently obtained from the funds of the said Company, and that some of the said directors not being residents of the City of New-York, where the meetings of the Board are held, do not attend such meetings. And your orators further show, that the several rights and equities, claims and demands, in favor of the Erie Railway Company, which are hereinbefore set forth or mentioned, cannot be enforced by suit brought in the name and on behalf of said Company, for the reason that the control of said Company is now wholly in the hands of said Gould, Fisk and Lane, and your orators are wholly unable to procure the bringing of a suit in the name of said Company, as plaintiff, against them."

The rest of the bill consists only of an argument and of a prayer for relief. This prayer is:

1. That the defendants, Gould, Fisk and Lane, render a full account of all moneys received by or for the Company since they became directors, and of all their management of the Company's affairs.

2. That they pay all found due on such accounting.

3. That they be ousted from office.

4. That the issue of bonds convertible into stock, and the issue of any new stock, be enjoined.

5. That a receiver of the property of the Company be appointed.

6. That a preliminary injunction be granted to the same effect.

THE DEMURRER.

The demurrer of James Fisk, Jr., defendant, implicated with the Erie Railway Company, Jay Gould and Frederick A. Lane as codefendants, makes the following declarations, in substance:

The bill is generally defective, and does not properly state the case wherein they pray for relief. Also, the bill alleges that John S. Eldridge, Henry Thompson, Levi Underwood, Josiah Bardwell, Eben D. Jordan and James L. Whitney were confederates in the conspiracy to secure control of the Erie Railway Company for their private gain. They succeeded, and the fact was made a part of the ground of the bill, and they are necessary parties. Also the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company is a necessary party to the bill, inasmuch as it is therein stated that the Company had received large amounts of money from the Erie Railway Company by collusion with Jay Gould, Lane and the defendant, contrary to the corporate powers of the Company. Also Richard Schell and Cornelius Vanderbilt are necessary parties to the suit, as they had received large amounts of money from the Erie Company, as the bill states. Also the Narraganset Steam-ship Company is a party to the bill, inasmuch as the bill states that the Company received large amounts from the Erie Railway Company, by collusion with Jay Gould, Frederick A. Lane, and the defendant, James Fisk, Jr. And further, that Wm. M. Tweed, Alex. S. Diven, Justin D. White, John Ganson, O. W. Chapman, Horatio N. Otis, Charles G. Simon, Abram Gould, Homer Ramsdell, Henry Thompson, John Hilton, Henry N. Smith, and George C. Hall, are necessary parties to the said bill, inasmuch as it is therein stated that these persons, together with the defendants, Gould, Fisk, and Lane, were elected directors of the Erie Railway Company in October, 1869, and divided themselves into five classes, holding office for different terms, which classification the said bill prays to have set aside; that the persons last named appear by the said bill to be still directors of the said Company, and that in respect of the said Wm. M. Tweed, it is alleged by the said bill that he is in full accord with the defendants, Gould, Fisk, and Lane, in schemes of private gain at the expense of the Erie Railway Company, and is personally interested therein; and that the complainants, in and by their bill, have waived an answer to the defendant in such manner and form as alone is known to and recognized by the Court. The defendant prays that this case be dismissed with his reasonable costs.

ARGUMENT OF MR. FIELD.

Mr. David Dudley Field, in support of the demurrer of the defendant, argued at length upon the following points: "That the acts complained of do not appear to be beyond the power of the corporation to do or ratify. The charter does not prohibit, but allows, the purchase of bonds, or any kind of real or personal estate, or the loaning of money by the Erie corporation. It is not averred that the directors were prevented from meeting or taking any action they choose, or that they were corrupt or in combination with Gould, Fisk and Lane. On the contrary, it is stated that at least five—Messrs. Ramsdell, Diven, Ganson and others—are gentlemen of character. The only fault of four others was that of holding office at the pleasure of Gould. The vote of these nine could remove Gould from the Presidency. How can it be true that a corporation having seventeen directors of equal power should be wholly in the hands of three of them? What has become of the other fourteen? They are not dead, nor absent, nor inaccessible. If there is any physical or legal reason why the fourteen cannot withstand the three, it should be stated. These matters cannot be fairly investigated without bringing in all the parties charged, by name, with participating in the wrongful acts of the defendants. This bill cannot be sustained on behalf of any one of the plaintiffs, unless it can be supported on behalf of all. If any one of the plaintiffs has no equity against the defendants, that is good ground of demurrer to the whole bill. Charles Burt, who is one of the plaintiffs, appears upon the face of the bill not to be a stockholder in the Erie Railway Company, and is therefore not entitled to any relief in this suit. The bill not only does not show that any stock stands in his name upon the books of the Company, but expressly avers that the stock upon the basis of which he sues has not been transferred to him, but stands in the names of other persons upon the books of the Company. Suppose it to be adjudged that the acts alluded to were unlawful and fraudulent, and that the money obtained by the Boston, Hartford and Erie Company should be restored to the Erie Railway Company, the ultimate restitution must come from the Boston, Hartford and Erie. To compel Gould, Fisk and Lane to refund, in the first instance, and then turn them over to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Company for reimbursement, is to leave the parties to double suits instead of one. The very purpose of a demurrer is to compel the plaintiffs to conform to the rules and practice of the Court before the defendant shall be bound to answer him. A demurrer is the proper form for a defendant to say: I am not bound to answer the paper you have filed in the manner in which you require me to answer it. The defendant may possibly have another more summary remedy by motion to take the bill from the files, but he has this more formal remedy also.

At the close of Mr. Field's remarks the Court took a recess. At its reopening, Ex-Attorney-General Hoar, of Massachusetts, addressed the Court for the plaintiffs.

ARGUMENT OF JUDGE HOAR.

Judge Hoar very briefly alluded to the importance of the questions at issue; said that the case was one which was wholly unexampled. The history of fraud and of breach of trust, on a scale so stupendous as the bill presented, he should hope might forever be an example. To prevent that fraud the plaintiffs came into Court, and if the powers of a Court of Equity were insufficient to give them relief upon the statement of facts presented, then they had nowhere to go for relief, and this misconduct could be successfully maintained. From such a scandal and reproach to the American name, he asked the Court, in the names of those strangers who appealed to national justice, to tell those men where redress was to be found. Counsel then spoke in opposition to the point made by Mr. Field, that the bill could not be sustained because there had been inserted in it a waiver of the oath of the defendant, and quoted a number of authorities which showed that where one of the parties consented to dispense with the oath, the other party could dispense with it in like manner. He next controverted the argument of defendants' counsel, that Mr. Burt, who was not a stockholder, was not entitled to any relief in the suit, and that the other directors were necessary parties in the action. He said that Mr. Burt was the owner of twenty shares of stock, but that Erie managers wrongfully and fraudulently prevented him from having that evidence of ownership to which he was entitled, for they refused to transfer the stock to him upon their books. But Mr. Burt was not the only person in that position, for there were some twenty millions or thereabouts of the stock in the same situation, and by this fraudulent prevention those actual owners were thus unable to vote at the meetings of the Board, and this was one of the means by which the powers fo evil of these wrong-doers were perpetuated. Who were the parties to this wrong? In October, 1868, Fisk, Gould and Lane, by means of a conspiracy, procured themselves to be elected directors. These three, and Eldridge, who was also a conspirator, had as their immediate object the procuring of the guarantee of the Erie Railway Company upon $5,000,000 of the bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad. The Boston, Hartford and Erie secured the election by furnishing $70,000 from its funds to Gould to buy proxies, on the understanding that Gould, Fisk and Lane should betray their trust and duty as directors by voting for and procuring the guarantee of the entire scheme so successfully carried out. The learned gentlemen then gave a history of the Erie Railway Company since its organization; how, in 1865, it had only a capital of $25,000,000, one-third of which was preferred stock; how subsequently this capital was gradually increased, chiefly for the reason that its leased roads required the expenditure of money on them for improvement; how large sums were given to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Richard Schell, and a large amount given to corrupt legislators for the purpose of fighting the battles of Erie in the Senate and Assembly; how Fisk, Gould and Lane procured their election as President, Vice-President, and Treasurer of the Company by first getting themselves on the Executive Committee, when, being in the majority, they ordered, thirty days prior to the regular time for closing the books before an election, that the books be closed, having first seen that a sufficient number of persons had entered to insure their own election; how in various ways members of the Erie direction had appropriated to their own use money belonging to the Company; and though the exact amount of the Erie money squandered and stolen could not be ascertained, yet taking into consideration its present large capital of over $80,000,000, and considering the comparatively small amount expended on the road, the treasury of the Company must have been plundered to an alarming degree. It was true that there were a few honorable men among the directors, but with those one or two exceptions, all held some position in the offices of the Company, and were the minions of Gould. Millions of money could not be accounted for. Of that stock $45,000,000 worth was held in Great Britain by men who were aliens, and they asked protection to their property, and that the fradulent trustee should be brought to an account. Those managers of the Erie Railway, Judge Hoar continued, are responsible to somebody for their depredations; the wholesale theft and plunder of corporate property is not to escape with impunity in a civilized country, and the plaintiffs are entitled to the relief demanded. We seek to bring before this Court the internal affairs of this corporation, and we ask that the strong arm of the law shall protect us. But they object to an investigation of this management, and say it should be first asked for at a meeting of the stockholders. Can the money of the Company be taken by its directors thus profusely and enormously? Can it be employed for the purpose of corrupt legislation? Can it be put into their own pockets or distributed broadcast among their confederates? Can $40,000,000, more or less, of which no account can be traced by anybody, be made to disappear, and the suggestion be made that this is merely the internal management of the Company; its stock seized by wholesale plunder, appropriated to uses which the law prohibits; with all this in view could it be argued that fifty-one one-hundredths of the stockholders might at a meeting take the property of the remaining forty-nine one-hundredths and squander it? The Erie managers had got this money, and perhaps had spent it. This plundering had gone on under their eyes; it had become the great scandal of the time and the community; and not one finger had any of the directors raised in opposition or remonstrance. Any application for relief to that body would be a nullity, and they had therefore called upon this Court for assistance. Counsel entered fully into the technicalities of the case, and concluded his able argument by saying that they had elected the primary wrong-doers, whom they charged as conspirators, men who sought to absorb the resources of the Company and destroy the rights of the stockholders. These were held as responsible for their breach of trust, and if counsel were to attempt to find out what they had done with the money, and to bring in as defendants the persons who had fraudulent transactions with them, he would have an amount of work which could not possibly be performed. The directors were shown to be direct parties to the fraud, and it would be only a delusion and a sham to expect that a suit to redress the wrongs complained of would be carried on through the instrumentality of the directors.

The hour of closing, 5 o'clock, having now arrived, the Court adjourned until this morning. Hon. Wm. M. Evarts will open in behalf of the plaintiffs this morning.

The defendant's solicitors are Messrs. Field & Shearman, with David Dudley Field, E. W. Stoughton and Benjamin N. Curtis as counsel.

The plaintiffs' counsel are Hon. E. R. Hoar, Wm. M. Evarts and C. F. Southmayd.

PEACE JUBILEE PREPARATIONS.

Action of the Resident Prussians—Extensive Arrangements for an Illumination—The Decorations—Action of the Germans in the Up-town Districts.

The preparations for the German peace jubilee on Easter Monday, extensive as they are, are not merely confined to the Fest procession and mass-meeting on Tompkins-square on that day, but extensive arrangements are also making for decorating public buildings and private residences in all parts of the City, and for an illumination in the evening. As far as regards this last-named feature of the celebration, the shop-keepers in Division-street are foremost in making special arrangements for a brilliant illumination of this *quartier* of millinery establishments. Joint action has been taken by the shop-keepers, who yesterday met at No. 38 Division-street to complete the arrangements. A fund has been created sufficient to defray the expenses.

The Germans of the Nineteenth Ward, who, as already reported, have formed a Committee of Arrangements for the Peace Jubilee, of which Dr. Kepler is the Chairman, are to have a banquet in the evening and a procession, which is to march at 10 A. M. from Terrace Garden, to join the main body of the procession. A committee, composed of Messrs. E. G. Bernet, John Schneider, Peter Riehl, Frits Hendrick, J. Brandis, John H. Meyer and Louis Saal, was appointed to confer with the General Fest Committee on the subject. Extensive arrangements are also being made by the citizens of the Nineteenth Ward for a brilliant illumination in the evening, and for decorating their residences on the occasion. Similar arrangements are being made by the Germans of the west side of the up-town district.

A meeting of delegates, representing the various clubs and organizations of the district, was held at No. 422 West Thirty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, yesterday, when the arrangements for a procession were completed, which is to parade in the district, and thence to march down-town to join the main procession. A meeting of Prussians who formerly served in the Prussian Landwehr and Reserve was held at No. 440 West Twenty-eighth-street, yesterday afternoon, when preliminary action was taken to organize for the peace jubilee, and the names of those in attendance were enrolled for that purpose. It was decided to join the grand Fest procession in a body, and the Prussian part of the procession will probably form an entire division. A Committee, which was formed yesterday, will be in session today to enroll additional names, and to complete the organization. The Grand Lodge of the State of New-York of the Order of Red Men passed a resolution, at a meeting a few days since, to join the peace demonstration *in corpore*. In pursuance of a call by the Boss Bakers' Association, a general meeting of the boss bakers of this City and vicinity was held at No. 149 West Thirty-second-street, yesterday afternoon, when arrangements were made to participate in the peace jubilee in a body.

The Rogues' March.

The March Term of the Court of General Sessions closed yesterday. During the month a large amount of business has been disposed of, and a considerable number of rogues have been marched to their several places of doom.

Judge Bedford took occasion to compliment the jury upon the result of their labors, as being alike creditable to themselves and valuable to the community.

The following cases were attended to yesterday:

Patrick Murphy, a Police officer, of the Fourth Ward, charged with the murder of Thos. Murphy, was remanded until the 18th of April, on account of the absence of material witnesses.

The counsel of Edward Farley, who is jointly indicted with a young man named Wheeler, (who has escaped arrest,) for the murder of Israel Schmidt, made application to have the amount of bail fixed. The District-Attorney strongly objected, and Judge Bedford refused the application, on the ground that it was contrary to all precedent when the District-Attorney rendered his opinion that the crime charged was murder.

John Connors, charged with robbing a sailor named Thomas Walsh of $64, was remanded for further proceedings. A little child, upon whose testimony he was at first committed, acknowledged to Judge Bedford that her first statements were false, and that a certain woman had bribed her to tell the lie with the promise of a suit of new clothes. The Judge warned the child against the sin of perjury, and announced that the affair should be thoroughly examined into.

Another Bond Mystery.

The premises of Charles H. Gonig, at One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, near Fifth-avenue, was entered by thieves on the night of Jan. 19, and a quantity of jewelry, a watch, and a $1,000 United States ten-forty registered bond were stolen. Mr. Gonig advertised his loss, and on Feb. 11 the Secretary of the Treasury sent him a notice that the bond had been sent to the Treasury Department by a New-York City bank. Mr. Gonig then traced the course of the bond through several bankers and brokers, and finally to William G. Lambert, Jr., who said he purchased it in the regular course of business from a man named Trowbridge. As Lambert could not produce the man from whom he had obtained the bond, Justice Dowling held him to answer the charge of receiving stolen bonds, and fixed the bail at $5,000.

The Estate of Henry Youngs—Argument in the Court of Appeals.

An appeal was argued in the Court of Appeals, Albany, on Monday, on the construction of a will of Henry Youngs, deceased, of this City, involving property of the value of $800,000. The *Argus* says:

"The testator devised to John and Gideon Youngs, sons of his brother, the real estate in the dispute, situate in the City of New-York, for their natural lives, and upon their death to their children in fee simple. John and Gideon were single men, never having been married. They died several years before the testator, never having had heirs. The will contained a residuary clause devising "all the rest, residue and remainder of his real and personal estate," not therein specially devised and bequeathed, to certain residuary devisees. The question was whether the lands went to his heirs-at-law, or his residuary devisees. The heirs claiming that it was a lapsed devise, or one equivalent to it, while the residuary devisees claimed that it was a contingent remainder. The heirs also claimed that even if it was a contingent remainder, the will showed that the testator intended that it should go to the heirs. Hon. A. J. Rogers, of New-York, argued the case for the heirs-at-law, and Marshall S. Bidwell for the residuary devisees.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Decisions in the Court of Appeals March 28, 1871, Sanford E. Church, Chief Judge, presiding:

Judgments affirmed with costs.—No. 1. New-York Bank *vs.* Ensign; No. 2. New-York and Erie Bank *vs.* Ensign; Burgess *vs.* Simonson; Pierce *vs.* Kinney; Borman *vs.* The United States Casualty Insurance Company; Rowe *vs.* Smith.

Orders affirmed with costs.—Comstock *vs.* Comstock; Whitehead *vs.* Kennedy; Chittenden *vs.* Chittenden.

Orders affirmed with costs as of one appeal.—Bonesteel *vs.* Garlinghouse; Metcalf *vs.* Garlinghouse; Same *vs.* Same; Same *vs.* Same; Same *vs.* Same.

Motion denied without costs.—Bassett *vs.* Bassett.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event.—Galvin *vs.* Prentice; Jones *vs.* Watson; Carnes *vs.* Platt; Kinney *vs.* Hind.

Judgment reversed and judgment in favor of defendant with costs.—Brooklyn Park Commissioners *vs.* Armstrong. Judgment affirmed except as to the costs, and the judgment for cost reversed without cost to either party.—People ex rel. Phelps *vs.* Smith.

Judgment affirmed and proceedings remitted to the Court below, with directions to proceed upon the conviction according to law.—Ruloff *vs.* The People.

Appeal dismissed with cost to either party, the matters in controversy having been disposed of by the judgment of this Court in another appeal.—Stilwell *vs.* Carpenter.

Ordered that this appeal stand over and be heard and decided with the appeal upon the merits.—O'Brien *vs.* The Glenville Woolen Company.

Appeal dismissed, with costs of appeal up to the time of making the motion, and $10 costs of making the motion.—Ferris *vs.* Aspinwall.

Order granting a new trial affirmed, and judgment absolute for defendants with costs.—Davies *vs.* Dolliner.

Order granting new trial affirmed, and judgment absolute for the plaintiff, restraining the defendant from inserting beams, &c., &c., on the walls of the plaintiff's building, and without prejudice to the claim of either party to the land and premises in dispute, and without cost to either party.—Patten *vs.* Stiff.

Order appealed from by both parties, affirmed as to each without costs to either party.—Carman vs. Carman.

Judgment of the Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York and the District Court, reversed with costs.—Fell vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 28.

By Judge Cardozo.

Gilman vs. Greenpoint Sugar Company; motion granted.

Walbridge et al. vs. Losee; motion denied without costs and without prejudice.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 28.

By Judge Jones.

Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company vs. Andrew S. Thorp et al.; order granted.

Catharine Gerker vs. John Piatte; order granted.

Matilda Muller vs. Adam Muller; motion for alimony and counsel fee denied.

Marcus Fleischhauer vs. Sarah A. Murphy; order granted.

Philip Leddy vs. The Manhatten Gas-light Company; order granted.

Charles H. Kalbfleisch vs. J. P. Schaffer; order granted.

William Gregory vs. Mary Gregory; motion granted as per memoranda.

Ritter vs. Phillips; costs adjusted.

Ritter vs. Krekeler; costs adjusted.

Henry McKermitt vs. John Eickler; order granted.

Jesse Hall vs. Charles S. Darling et al.; order vacating order of arrest.

Jesse Hall vs. Charles Darling et al.; order opening default of March 8, 1871, on payment of $10 costs.

Robert McGrath vs. James W. Bell; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—MARCH 28.

By Judge Robinson.

Ryan vs. O'Bryon; motion for set-off denied, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—WEST-CHESTER COUNTY.

Before Judge Gilbert.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A LEGAL NOTICE OF TRIAL SERVED BY MAIL.

The Central Bank of Westchester County vs. *Alden et al.*—The plaintiff served the notice of trial in this action by mail, and dated and mailed said notice on Saturday, the 4th of March, for "sixteen days'" notice of trial, the case being noticed for Monday, March 20. Defendants' attorney returned notice of trial for irregularity, claiming "fifteen days only" being given, as Sunday, the 19th, could not be included in the sixteen days, according to section 407 and section 412 of the Code. Plaintiffs took an inquest. This motion was made to set aside the judgment as irregular and void—no sufficient "notice of trial" having been served. Judge GILBERT held that Sunday, the 19th, should be included in computing the sixteen days, and denied the motion accordingly.

Wm. H. Secor for motion; Odle Close opposed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 28.—Following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for March 29, 1871: Nos. 155, 166, 164, 168, 173, 144, 172.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1—Freund vs. Freund.
2—Same vs. Same.
90—Lester vs. N. Y. Guarantee and Indemnity Co.
33—Moses vs. Sylvester.
145—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Nat'al Mechanics' Banking Ass'n.
[illegible]—Brunsdorff et al. vs. Sour.
149—Sayre, survivor, &c., vs. Cameron, Executor, &c.
57—Emmett vs. The Toledo, Logansport and Burlington R. R. Co.
157—Koehler vs. Frank.

Nos.
203—The Nat. State Bank of Elizabeth vs. Gerhard.
181—Bonney vs. Maxwell.
183—Wood vs. James.
185—Van Buren vs. Hastings.
191—Taylor vs. Connor.
81—Nolan vs. The Hudson River R. R. Co.
141—Hopkins vs. Mocklin.
193—Duff, Receiver, &c., vs. Grover.
199½—Frost vs. Frost.
209—Houldsworth et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
213—Mowrey vs. Ferris.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
244—Klink vs. Kelly.
243—Reynolds vs. Kelly.
1338—Terry et al. vs. Connolly, Executor.
202—Robbins vs. Steam Stone-cutter Co.
522½—Remsler vs. Shute.
126½—Tallman vs. Wright et al.
192—Bishop vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
200—Brett et al. vs. Stoufier.
186—Heive vs. Mayer.
36—Thurman vs. Taylor.
144½—Wilson vs. Sylwell.

Nos.
208—Murphy vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
228—Coleman et al. vs. Poston et al.
268—Osgood et al. vs. Macknight.
646—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.
1992—Kirschmann vs. Ledisard.
244—Kane vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
66—Wright vs. Boose.
76—Sloane vs. Ellmore.
266—Stubben vs. Dzialynski.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
113½—Oppenheim vs. Hayman.
432—Batzer vs. O'Brien.
122—Chauncey vs. Blackman.
220—Chandler vs. Burnham.
96—Jones vs. Coles.
458—Schroeder vs. Thompson.
342—Harrison vs. Thompson.

Nos.
844—Sinclair vs. Letts.
853—McDonald vs. Cohen.
574—Bishop vs. Baxter.
649—Squsir vs. Corn Exchange Insurance Company.
184—Oothout vs. Watts.
826—Schmidt vs. Cohn.
834—Same vs. Same.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 28.

FIRST BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..115⅝
500 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.110⅞
50,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'67b3.110⅝
250,000 do...bet. call.110⅝
20,000 U. S. 10-40 R....108
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s,old. 64½
5,000 do........ 64⅛
22,000 do........ 64¾
2,000 Tenn.St.6s, new. 64⅛
5,000 N. C. 6s. old bds. 47
15,000 do........ 47½
9,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan & July.... 64
10,000 do........ 63⅞
10,000 do.......s60. 63
40,000 do........s3. 63
10,000 do.......s10. 63
5,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 92
1,000 Erie 4th......... 86¾
1,000 do........ 86½
5,000 M. So., S.F. bds.102
10,000 Cen. Pac. G. B... 95⅛
2,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 83
10,000 Union Pac. L.G. 75
2,000 Un. Pac.10s,Inc. 77
10,000 Chi.& N.W.con. 89½
2,000 Tol. & W. Eq... 81
5,000 Mor.&Essex 2d. 96
2,000 Great West. 2d. 83¾
2,000 P.,Ft.W.&C. 2d. 97½
5,000 Clev. & P. con.. 92½
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis div.. 82½
1,000 M. & St.P. 7 3-10 conv't....... 95¾
10,000 C., C.& I. C. 1st. 87
10,000 C., C.& I. C. 2d. 63½
15,000 do........ 64
7,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 92½
10,000 S. Pac.of Mo.1st. 79½
80 Merch'ts Ex. B'k.103
5 Seventh Ward B'k.108
30 Bank of Republic.118
50 Park Bank.......160
30 Hanover Bank....103
200 Md. Coal Co...... 40
100 do...bet. call. 39¾
10 Cumb. Coal & I... 34
10 do........ 34¼
200 Quicksilver Min... 11¾
48 Del. & H. C...b. c.115½
125 Pac. Mail.....b. c. 43
10 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 57½
100 Mariposa Pf....... 9¼
200 do........ 9¼
100 do...bet. call. 9½
100 Brunswick City L. 8⅝
100 do........ 8⅜
100 Adams Express... 73½
200 do...bet. call. 74
100 U.S. Ex..bet. call. 47
100 St. L.& I. Mt..b.c. 54

30 N.Y. C. & H....... 94⅜
200 do..bet. call. 94¼
500 do........ 94⅜
100 Erie.......... 21
300 Reading........103⅛
50 do........102⅞
700 L. S. & Mich. So..102⅝
22 do...bet. call.102½
700 do........s3.102⅝
500 do.........c.102½
100 Mich. Cen.....b. c.122½
100 Un. Pac.......b30. 24
1700 do........ 24
100 do........ 24½
100 do...bet. call. 23¾
200 do........ 24⅜
500 do........ 24½
600 Ill. Cen..........134½
400 Clev. & Pitts......113½
200 C.,C., Cin. & Ind.. 88
15 do........ 88¼
400 Chi. & N. W...... 87⅛
715 do........ 87½
300 do..bet.call,s3. 87⅜
40 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... 96⅛
700 do........ 96⅜
5 do........ 96½
500 do...bet. call. 96⅛
800 do.......b3. 96⅜
250 N. J. Cen.........105⅝
100 Chi & R. I.........115⅝
200 do.........115⅜
98 do.........115⅝
100 Mil. & St. P....b3. 63
14 do........ 61⅜
300 do...bet. call. 62
600 do........ 62⅛
200 do........ 62¼
100 Mil & St. P. Pf.... 80⅛
200 do...bet. call. 80⅛
300 Tol. W. & W...... 58
200 do.......b30. 58⅛
27 do........ 57⅞
300 do........b3. 58⅜
900 do...bet. call. 58⅛
100 P., Ft.W. & C. g'd. 96⅛
100 do........ 96⅜
400 Del., L. & W......106⅛
200 do...bet. call.106⅛
500 Alt. & T. A........ 30
100 do........ 30⅛
100 Chi. & Alton......117
150 do........117⅜
50 Chi. & Alton Pf....119
200 Ohio & Miss........ 47⅜
500 do........ 47½
100 Ohio & Miss. Pf.... 73⅛
100 do........ 74
7 do........ 72
300 Mor & Essex...... 89⅜
100 H. & St. Jos. Pf.... 97⅛
100 C., C. & I. Cen.... 23⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.115¾
3,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65.111⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, new.......110¾
20,000 U.S.5-20,C.,'67.b3.110¾
40,000 do.........110⅝
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.107¾
7,000 do........107⅝
40,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.....114
100,000 do.......b3.114⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n... 64¼
1,000 Vir. 6, R., old... 52¼
500 do........ 52⅛
1,000 N. C. St. 6s, n... 24
1,000 do........ 24¾
1,000 Vir. St. 6s, old.. 67⅛
1,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. T... 20
15,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July.... 63½
1,500 do........ 63⅝
10,000 do........ 63
1,000 Mo. St. 6s...... 92¼
10,000 Pac. 7s. guar. by St. of Mo......... 97
2,000 Cen. P. Gold B... 95¼
6,000 do........ 95⅛
8,000 do........ 95
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. 83
10,000 Un. Pac. 10s, In. 69
10,000 T. & W. 1st M., St. L. Div........ 83
6,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M........ 86¾
7,000 Mor. & E. 2d M. 96
100 Cen. Coal of Md.... 39
48 West. Un. Tel..... 57¾
400 do..bet. call. 57⅝
800 do........ 57¾
200 Quicksilver M. Co. 12
100 Quicksilver Pf..... 19¾
100 Md. Coal Co..b. c. 39¾
80 Pac. M. S. Co..... 43
100 Mariposa Pf...b10. 9⅛
100 do........ 9⅛
100 Bruns. City Land. 8⅛
300 Adams Ex......... 74
100 U. S. Ex.......b60. 47
100 do..bet. call. 46⅛
200 do........ 47⅛

100 Wells-Far. Ex.b.c. 43
940 N. Y. C. & Hud... 96
32,000 do........ 96¼
1,100 do..bet. call. 96¼
50,000 N.Y.C. &H.Cfs. 92⅜
60,000 do........ 92⅜
10,000 do..bet. call. 92⅜
100 Erie.......... 21¼
350 do........ 21⅛
100 do........ 21⅛
1,200 Reading.........103⅛
200 do.........103⅛
15 Mich. Central......122¼
400 Lake S.& Mich.So.102⅜
1,500 do..bet. call.102⅜
200 do.........102¼
200 do.........102½
500 Un. Pac..bet. call. 25½
100 Ill. Central........135
800 Cleve. & Pitts.....113¼
100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 97
100 do........ 96⅞
100 Chic. & Rock Is...115½
400 do....b. c. b3.115⅝
100 do.........115¾
100 Mil. & St. Paul... 62½
250 Mil. & St Paul Pf. 80⅛
500 do.......s3. 80
200 do........ 80⅛
300 Tol., Wab. & West. 58¼
200 do.......b10. 58⅛
145 P., F. W. & C.guar. 96⅛
200 Del., Lack. & W...106¼
100 do.......b30.106⅛
100 do.......b10.106⅛
300 Alt. & T. Haute... 30⅛
26 Chic. & Alton.....117⅝
100 do.........118
200 do.........118¼
100 do.........118⅛
100 Chic. & Alton Pf...120
300 St. L. & I. M..... 54
100 Mor. & Es........ 89⅝
225 do........ 89¼
100 H. & St. Jos...... 88⅛
100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.... 98⅛
100 Col., C. & Ind. C... 23⅛
200 do........ 23¼
200 D., L. & W..b. c...106¼

TUESDAY, March 28—P. M.

The subscriptions to the New 5 ⅌ cent. Loan, for refunding the 6 ⅌ cent. 5-20s Bonds of the United States, have reached about $42,000,000. This is nearly one-tenth, in a few days, of the whole $500,000,000 of 5 ⅌ cents authorized by Congress, made in advance of the readiness of the New Bonds for delivery, and without a dollar reported from abroad. The first arrangement of agencies for London, Frankfort, &c., is believed to have definitely fallen through by the withdrawal or non-action of Messrs. BARING and Messrs. ROTHSCHILD. We doubt whether any new combination or "syndicate" will be sanctioned by the Secretary of the Treasury. The New Bonds will be left to the care and free competition of the various responsible Bankers in American securities in England and on the Continent who have for five or six years past done so much by their constant and active interest in the Old Bonds for our credit abroad. There is little or no question that the same interest will be taken in the New Bonds, on the withdrawal of all exclusive agencies, not only by sales of the 5 ⅌ cents to English and Continental buyers not heretofore in United States Stocks, but by effecting exchanges of 5-20s for the New Bonds. In this country the agencies for the negotiation are also likely to return to the same channels which carried through our great War Loans in 1863-4-5. Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., who popularized over $1,300,000,000 of these Loans, are already most prominent in bringing forward subscribers to the present Refunding Loans which will ultimately reach the same large sum in 5 and 4 ⅌ cents in substitution of 5-20s. They have some efficient colleagues in the good work among the New-York Bankers like Messrs. DREXEL & CO., WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., SELIGMAN & CO. and others, and, we doubt not, they will soon have more. Our present belief is that the first of $200,000,000 will be subscribed before the Bonds are dated and ready for delivery on the 1st of May, and that the other $300,000,000 will go off before the 30th June. The first $200,000,000 was left open to unconditional subscriptions in this country, first for only twenty days, in pursuance of a privilege to the representatives of the Foreign houses, nominated as Agents, to subscribe for the remainder at the end of that time. This privilege expired today, and, not being availed of, the Loan is now left open to our own people, free of all conditions, as a 5 ⅌ cent. Stock, until the further notice of the Secretary.

The Gold market fell off to 110½@110½ ⅌ cent. on the weakness in Exchange, and the prospect of the use to be made of the New Bonds, when ready for market, as a medium of Exchange on London and the Continent. At the close of the day the Cash Gold was reported not over abundant for delivery, and the market closed steady. Bills on London were 109⅜@109½ ⅌ cent. The Public Funds of 1867 were 110⅝@110¾ ⅌ cent., which, counting accrued interest, brings them within 1@1½ ⅌ cent. of Gold.

The Stock Exchange continues highly speculative on the Railway Stocks. The business in the Lake Shore line, on yesterday, which we reported in our last paper as probably 30,000 or 35,000 shares, turns out, by actual count in the Long Room and at the Boards of Exchange, to have been 81,800 shares, or about one-fourth the entire Capital. The same Stock was much excited again today, but the interest was divided, late in the day, with New-York Central, which went up 2 ⅌ cent., and the North-wests, which made a further upward stride of 1@2 ⅌ cent. The Rock Island, St. Pauls, Wabash, Union Pacific, &c., participated in the prevailing buoyancy, and the aggregate amount of business in the Long Room, not registered in the official lists which are given to the newspapers, was very large. The Miscellaneous Shares were firm in prices, but less active than the Railroads. The Pacific Bonds fell off a fraction on Centrals and Unions, while the Union Shares ran up to 26 ⅌ cent. Among the Southern State Bonds South Carolinas were weak, and fell off to 63 ⅌ cent. Other descriptions comparatively neglected.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night, the absorbing interest in the market running upon New-York Central and the Western Railways:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 28.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	108⅛	108
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½	112
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅞	110⅝
American Gold	110⅞	110½
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109½
N. Y. C. and Hudson	94⅛	96⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	91½	92⅛
Reading Railroad	103	103⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	115½	115½
North-west Common	87⅛	87⅛
North-west Preferred	96½	96½
Pacific Mail	43½	43⅞
St. Paul Preferred	80⅜	80
St. Paul Common	62⅛	62
Lake Shore	102	102⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅜	47½
Toledo and Wabash	57⅛	58⅛
Western Telegraph	57⅞	57⅞
Erie	20⅞	21⅛
Union Pacific	23	26½

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, March 28.

Gold receipts	$842,225 78
Gold payments	111,531 85
Gold balance	66,971,028 30
Currency receipts	176,988 68
Currency payments	456,041 33
Currency balance	6,310,098 36
Customs	700,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81.....115
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81.....115⅝
5-20 coup., '62.........112
5-20 coup., '64.........111⅛
5-20 coup., '65.........111⅛
5-20 coup.,'65, n. i.....110⅝
5-20 coup., '67.........110⅝
5-20 coup., '68.........110⅝
10-40 reg...............108
10-40 coup..............108
6s currency.............113⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old....... 64½
Tenn. 6s, new bonds. 64½
Va. 6s, old......... 67
Va. 6s, reg. old.... 52½
N. Car. 6s, old..... 47
N. Car. F. A., '66... 36
N. Car. 6s, new bonds. 24
N. Car. Special Tax.. 18
S. Car. 6s.......... 70
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July 62½
Mo. 6s.............. 92
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is 91
La. 6s.............. 67½
La. 6s, Levee bonds.. 72½
La. 8s, Levee bds.of '75 88
California 7s........109
Connecticut 6s.......101½
Rhode Island 6s......101
Alabama 5s.......... 68
Alabama 8s..........101
Ark. 6s, Funded..... 56
Ark. 7s, L.R.& Ft.S.Is 56
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R. 60

Ark.7s.L.R.P.B.&N.O 50
Ohio 6s, '75........100
Ohio 6s, '81........103
Ohio 6s, '86........104
Ill. Canal bds, '70...109½
Ill. Coupon 6s, '77...100
Ill. Coupon 6s, '79...100
Ill. War Loan........100
Mich. 6s, '73........ 98
Mich. 6s, '78........ 98
Mich. 6s, '83........ 98
Mich. 7s, '78........100
N. Y. Reg. B. L......107½
N. Y. Coup. B. L.....107½
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.108
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '78.100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est... 91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub..... 91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con.'76.100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76...100
Erie 1st, Ext........... 97
Erie 1st, Ind........... 94
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80... 86½
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88... 85
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st... 89
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85.103
Hud. R. 7s, 3d S.F., '75.101
Harlem 1st..............103
Harlem Con. & S. F..... 98
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bs...... 93½
Chic.,Bur.& Q.8⅌ct.1st 111
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d... 98½
M.So.&N.I.S.F.7 ⅌ct.101½
Pac. R. 7s,guar.by Mo. 97½
Cen. Pac. Bs........... 95
Union Pac. 1st Bs...... 83
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.... 74
Union Pac. Inc. 10s.... 68½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75...107½
Alton & T. H. 1st...... 93
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.... 84½
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.... 77
Chic. & N. W. S. Fund 99
Chic. & N. W. Int Bs 93½
Chic. & N. W. Ex. Bs 87½
Chic. & N. W. 1st...... 95
C.&N.W.Cons.7⅌ct.C. 89½
Han. & St. Jo. Conv...102½
Del., Lack. & W. 1st....101
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.... 94½
Tol. & W. 1st Ext...... 92½
Tol.& W.1st,St.L.Div. 92½
Tol. & W. 2d.......... 87½
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.. 80½

Tol. & W. Cons. Conv. 83¾
Han. & Naples 1st..... 83½
Gt. West. 1st, '83.....102
Gt. West. 1st, '88...... 88
Gt. West. 2d, '93...... 83¾
Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 82
Gal. & Chic. 2d......... 97¼
Chic., R. I. & Pac..... 98¾
Morris & Essex 1st.....102¼
Morris & Essex 2d...... 95½
Cl. & Tol. S. Fund.....100½
N. J. Cen. New Bs.....101
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.1st.102½
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 97½
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d. x91½
Cl. & Pitts.Cons.S.F... 92½
Cl. & Pitts. 2d......... 98
Cl. & Pitts. 3d......... 96½
Cl. & Pitts. 4th........ 81
Chic. & Alton S. F.....100
Ohio & Miss. 1st....... 99
Ohio & Miss. Cons..... 89½
Dub. & Sioux City 1st 94
Peninsula R. Bs........ 90
St. L. & Iron M. 1st... 89½
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s...104½
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10 95½
Mil. & St. P. 1st....... 94½
Mil.&St. P.,I.&M.Div. 87
Mil. & St. P. 2d........ 88½
Chic. & Mil. 1st........ 94½
Joliet & Chic. 1st......107
Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 86¾
Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d.. 63
Tol.,Peo.&W.,E.Div.. 86½
Tol.,Peo.&W.,W.Div. 83
Tol., Peo. & W. 2d.... 71
N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......101
Bos., H. & E., guar.... 20
C. Falls & Minn. 1st.. 82

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.............134
Manhattan............153
Merchants'...........115
Mechanics'...........136
Union................140
America..............145
City.................230
Phenix...............108
North River.......... 85
Tradesmen's..........153
Fulton...............160
Greenwich............200
Butchers' & Drovers'.148
Mechanics' & Trad'rs'.137
National.............120
Merchants' Exchange..103
Seventh Ward.........107½
State of New-York....113
Commerce.............119
Mechanics' Bnkg. Ass.115
Broadway.............290
Ocean................ 92
Mercantile...........125
American Exchange....117
Chatham..............166
Bank of the Republic.118
Bank of N. America...105
Hanover..............102½
Irving...............125
Metropolitan.........134
Grocers'.............116
East River...........115
Nassau...............109½

Continental.......... 95
St. Nicholas.........115
Commonwealth......... 88
New-York County......220
Park.................159
Manuf. & Merchants'..100
Central National.....108
Fourth National......110¼
Ninth National.......110
Oriental.............159
Gold Exchange........ 70
Del. & Hudson Canal..115½
Pennsylvania Coal....220
Maryland Coal Co..... 39¾
American Coal........ 46½
Spring Mountain Coal. 44
Canton Co. Baltimore. 80
Con. Coal of Maryland. 38¾
Cumb. Coal & Iron.... 34¼
West. Union Tel...... 57¾
Quicksilver Min. Co.. 11¾
Quicksilver Min. Pf.. 18
Mariposa Mining Co... 5¼
Mariposa Mining Pf... 9¾
Mariposa Trust. Ctf's. 20
Boston Water Power... 38¾
Adams Express........ 73¾
Wells-Fargo Express.. 40¾
Wells-Fargo Ex. scrip 2
Am. Merch. Un. Ex.... 47¼
United States Ex..... 46
Pac. Mail S. S. Co... 43

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100¼	....
City 6s, New	100⅜	100¾
Camden and Amboy	116½	117
Pennsylvania Central	61⅝	62
Reading	103	103⅛
Lehigh Valley	59⅞	60
Catawissa Preferred	43½	....
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27⅛
Northern Central	40½	40⅝
Lehigh Navigation	36	....
Lehigh Gold Loan	89	89½

We noticed a few days since the admission to official dealings at the Stock Exchange Board, of the Bonds and Stocks of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company, who have not only succeeded to the charter and property of the South-western Branch of the Pacific Road of Missouri, but have large Land Grants from the Government, within and beyond the State of Missouri, for prosecuting their work in the direction of the Pacific coast. Their statement to the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange was not only precise, but every way satisfactory. Our neighbor of the *World*, however, makes it the text for an attack upon the enterprise, to which the *Daily Bulletin* very properly and pointedly replies as follows:

"The *World* admits that the examination of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange gives an assurance of good faith to the enterprises represented on its floor; and this fact should have induced the *World* to exercise more caution than it has shown in reaching its sweeping conclusions. The *World*, while correctly stating the aggregate of stock and bonds at $25,000,000, represents the lands of the Company as being only 500,000 acres, while the truth is that the road owns 1,500,000 acres, chiefly within the State of Missouri. These lands are now being sold rapidly at from $6 to $9 per acre; and, in the judgment of those most familiar with the country through which the road runs, may be relied upon to realize an amount exceeding the whole bonded debt of $10,250,000, leaving a net capital of $15,000,000. Whether that amount of stock would be out of proportion to the resources of the road, we leave the *World* to judge from the fact (which it might easily have ascertained had it aimed to be just) that the current earnings warrant the expectation of $2,000,000 gross receipts in 1871, or $1,000,000 net earnings, the working expenses being at the rate of 50 ⅌ cent. of the earnings. The *World* appears to be in doubt whether the Company has any equipment; and for its information, therefore, we would state that it owns thirty-four locomotives, twenty-five passenger cars, and 825 freight and stock cars. The *World*, also, might very justly have informed its readers that the Company owns the valuable charter of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which hereafter must prove the source of a very valuable traffic.

Thus far, it has not been found that the railroads in Missouri have outrun the wants of the rapidly-increasing population. It appears to be only necessary to open a line through any of the fertile lands of that State, and immediately settlers flock along the route and make the road a success from its opening, as in the case of our pioneer roads, the railroads attract the population, and the population support the roads. There is a class of slow-gait editors who cannot understand this wonderful elasticity in our resources. They would have it a condition precedent to all railroad building, that there be an existing population on the route sufficient to support the enterprise, and sagely caution the public against investing in any road which has not this guarantee of success from the start. In the meantime, however, sagacious capitalists build the roads, with an intelligent reliance, based on a broad experience, that the roads will create their own traffic; and they find equally acute investors ready to buy the necessary securities; and while the musty editors are penning anathemas against speculative manias, both parties are making handsome profits, and the commerce of the country is being rapidly developed."

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, for the third week in March, 1871, were $32,776; 1870, same week, $23,847—increase, $8,929.

The Coupons of the Danville and Urbana Road, due April 1, are advertised to be paid at the Farmers' Trust Company, and the Coupons of the Bloomington and Western Road are advertised to be paid by Messrs. TURNER BROTHERS.

Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & Co. advertise to pay the April Coupons of the Chicago and Alton, Dubuque, South-western, Detroit and Pontiac, and St. Louis and Jacksonville Roads.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the Currency value of $4,441,092.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1871.

We buy and sell at current rates, the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and recommend them to investors and others contemplating an exchange of their Five-twenties, or making new investments, as a first-class security, yielding a liberal income on their cost, combined with perfect security, and having at all times a ready market at quoted rates.

These bonds represent, by special act of Congress, a first lien upon the most productive portion of the Great National Pacific Railroad, which has already proved to be one of the most profitable and influential railroads on this continent.

The Central Pacific Railroad earned, in 1870, nearly **$8,000,000**, and the increase for January and February of this year indicate that the earnings for 1871 will reach from **$10,000,000** to **$12,000,000.**

The bonds are well known in Europe, and are dealt in at the principal Bourses and Stock Exchanges of the world, including those of New-York, Amsterdam, Frankfort, Berlin and London.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Coupons, execute orders in Miscellaneous Securities at the New-York Stock Exchange, make collections, receive deposits subject to check at sight, allow interest on balances, and do a general banking business. FISK & HATCH.

BANKING HOUSE OF
☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OUR BUSINESS IS THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS can be opened with us in either Currency or Coin, subject to check without notice. Five per cent. interest will be allowed on all daily balances. Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-house, as if drawn upon any City bank.

We issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world; also, Commercial Credits. We make telegraphic transfers of money to any desired point, and transact every description of foreign banking business.

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE IN SUMS FROM £1 UPWARD ON

The Imperial Bank, and Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London.

The Provincial Bank of Ireland, the National Bank of Scotland, and all their branches.

We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest, and available at all money centres.

Orders executed for Government and other investment securities; also Gold and Exchange.

Advances made on approved collaterals and against Merchandise consigned to our care.

We make collections of Notes, Drafts, Coupons and Dividends with promptness on all points, and are fully prepared to offer Banking facilities upon either currency or gold basis.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES. CIRCULAR PROPOSALS—SCRIP IN ADVANCE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:

First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

First. Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which there will be reserved, for twenty days, one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November, in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of the bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States the National Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer, or the Designated Depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburg, Penn.

P. S.—This Department and its own Loan Agents are now ready to receive the United States Five-twenty Bonds and to pay the gold interest thereon to May 1, from which date the new bonds will bear interest. A scrip certificate, calling for the bonds on the 1st May, will be issued at once in exchange for the old bonds.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of Treasury.

☞ A CHOICE SECURITY.

NEW YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.

A very large full paid up stock subscription.

$100, $500 AND $1,000 BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The new trunk line from New-York City to the North and West, between the New-York Central and Erie Railways, and many miles shorter than either from New-York to Buffalo.

Two hundred and twenty miles of finished road already in existence, cost twice the amount of bonds issued; may fairly be called the best character of real estate loan; title perfect and value constantly enhancing; issue of bonds positively limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road. A very small loan per mile, highly thought of by bankers, and we believe a security of the highest grade. The road is earning largely. Is a better investment than money in a savings bank. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ INTEREST-BEARING LAND WARRANTS.—The Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are essentially LAND WARRANTS, possessing the additional advantage of bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., in gold, per annum.

These bonds are receivable at all times, at ten per cent. premium, for the lands of the Company, at their lowest cash prices.

The land grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad embraces some of the most valuable mineral, agricultural and timber lands upon the continent, and to parties proposing to settle in the West, or to purchase lands for investment, these bonds offer the unusual advantage of enabling purchasers to receive a liberal rate of interest upon their money until the very day of the location of their lands.

We offer these bonds, either registered or coupon, at par and accrued interest.

Maps and pamphlets, fully descriptive of the Road, its Land Grant and First Mortgage Bonds, furnished upon application. JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 28, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs........... 26
Bees-wax, pkgs........ 3
Cotton, bales......... 6,758
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls. 150
Cotton-seed, bags..... 1,606
Dried Fruit, pkgs..... 131
Eggs, bbls............ 3,656
Flour, bbls........... 8,298
Wheat, bushels........ 33,128
Corn, bushels......... 83,393
Oats, bushels......... 13,884
Barley, bushels....... 9,019
Malt, bushels......... 2,900
Grass-seed, bushels... 1,354
Beans, bushels........ 576
Corn-meal, bbls....... 100
Corn-meal, bags....... 2,300
Oat-meal, bbls........ 76
B. E. Peas, bags...... 259
Pea-nuts, bags........ 327
Hemp, bales........... 20
Hops, bales........... 233

Hides, No............. 767
Hides, bdls........... 30
Leather, sides........ 22,345
Moss, bales........... 177
Molasses, bbls........ 43
Spirits Turp., bbls... 663
Resin, bbls........... 634
Pork, bbls............ 659
Cut-meats, pkgs....... 327
Butter, pkgs.......... 696
Lard, tcs............. 340
Cheese, pkgs.......... 1,462
Beef, pkgs............ 146
Grease, pkgs.......... 10
Sumac, bags........... 53
Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds.. 8
Starch, boxes......... 450
Tea, hf. ch........... 38
Tobacco, hhds......... 115
Tobacco, bxs. and cs.. 1,024
Whisky, bbls.......... 440
Wool, bales........... 27

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Nevada*, for Liverpool—3,700 bales Cotton, 23,900 bushels Corn, 19 bales Hops, 46 pkgs. Ashes.

By the ship *C. H. Marshall*, for Liverpool—417 bbls. Resin, 397 bbls. Flour, 33,937 bushels Wheat, 15 Glass Cases, 160 hhds. Quercitron Bark, 118 boxes Clocks, 535 bales Cotton, 85 tcs. Beef, 112 hhds. Tallow, 200 logs Cedar, 7 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark *Glenfruin*, for Falmouth, and orders—27,000 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Xanthus*, for Cronstadt—1,937 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *C. A. Littlefield*, for Rotterdam—6 bbls. Ashes, 8 bags Bark, 3,600 Staves, 29 hhds. Tobacco, 104 boxes Tobacco, 705 bales Cotton, 2 cases Sewing-machines, 300 tcs. Lard.

By the steamer *Thuringia*, for Hamburg—119,526 lbs. Lard, 80 bbls. Beef, 20 bbls. Dried Apples, 293 bbls. Syrup, 46 boxes Tobacco, 8 cases Hats, 19 bales Rubber, 8 bags Coffee, 20 bags Ore, 28 hhds. Tobacco, 63 bales Furs, 166 hhds. Tallow, 1,078 bushels Corn, 141 pkgs. Machinery, 50 baskets Annatto, 3,575 boxes Extract, 301 boxes Sewing-machines, 14 casks Metal, 19,983 lbs. Grease, 107 logs Cedar, 112 pkgs. Whalebone, 21 cases Cigars, 94 bbls. Resin, 603 bags Clover-seed, 15 pkgs. Axes, 19 bbls. Pumps, 103 boxes Bacon, 25 boxes Shoulders, 520 bags Pimento.

By the bark *D. Draper*, for Palermo—62,240 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Africana*, for Gibraltar and Genoa—74 hhds. Tobacco, 25 cases Tobacco, 3,600 Staves, 2 cases Gums, 50 boxes Perfumery, 58 cases Wine, 5,000 gallons Naphtha, 50 boxes Extract Quercitron Bark, 350 boxes Extract Logwood, 50 boxes Extract Fustic.

ASHES—Have been in limited supply and demand, at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and $8 75@$9 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet in the local market since our last, at unchanged prices. Sales, 1,000 bags by the *Flamsteed*, on private terms. At New-Orleans, sales were made of 5,000 bags by the N. G. bark *Maria*, and 3,000 bags by the *Cornelia & Gertrude*, on private terms. The week's receipts at this port were 4,000 bags; sales, 4,000 bags; stock, as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 37,712 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 87,712 bags. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 10½c.@10¾c.; Fair cargoes, 11c.@11¼c.; Good cargoes, 12c.@12½c.; Prime cargoes, 13c.@13½c., gold ⅌ lb., in bond, sixty days' credit. Other kinds have been quiet at old prices. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 10½c.@14½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

Stock of Rio in First Hands.

	Bags.
At New-Orleans	12,600
At Mobile	9,434
At Savannah	2,500
At Baltimore	20,342
At Philadelphia	3,668
At New-York	37,712
Grand total	86,256

COTTON—Has been quoted about steady, but has shown less activity. Sales, 2,485 bales for early delivery, including 1,459 bales to shippers, 476 bales to spinners, and 550 bales in transit. Also 7,500 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for April, 1,000 bales at 14c.; May, 200 bales at 13 15-16c., 200 each, April, May, June and July, at 14c.; June, 300 bales at 14c.; August, 200 bales at 14⅛c.; 200 bales, free on board at Charleston, private terms. And today, for March, 200 bales at 14⅛c., 100 bales at 14⅛c.; April, 1,700 bales at 14c., 300 bales at 13 15-16c.; 100 bales each, April and May, at 14c., together; 100 bales each, April and May, at 13 15-16c., together; 200 bales each, April, May and June, at 13 15-16c., together; 100 bales each, April, May, June and July, at 14c., together; May, 300 bales at 13 15-16c.; June, 600 bales at 14c.; July, 100 bales at 14⅛c. Exchanged—⅛c. paid to exchange 200 bales April for 200 bales March. The average quotations of yesterday's future sales, as officially reported upon the Bulletin, were: March 14⅛c., April 13.97c., May 13.90c., June 13.99c., July 14⅛c., August 14⅛c. The receipts at this port were 6,758 bales, of which 4,825 bales from New-Orleans, 6 bales from Norfolk, 188 bales from Wilmington, 1,739 bales ⅌ rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Upland.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	11	11⅛	11¼	11⅜
Good Ordinary	12⅝	12¾	13	13⅛
Low Middling	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14½
Middling	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15½
Good Middling	16⅛	16¼	16⅜	17⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	13,044
Receipts last week	26,090
Receipts the preceding week	24,974
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	821,706
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	4,941
Exports since Sept. 1	459,772
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	323,507
Estimated stock here	122,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been limited, and, under freer offerings, particularly of the low and medium grades, prices have favored purchasers. Of shipping extras, further sales of 3,750 bbls. have been made at from $6 60 for old to $6 85 for very good new. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,900 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice superfine State and Western at $6 10@$6 50; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 55@$6 85; very good to fancy, $6 85@$7 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 50@$6 80; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60@$6 85, ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl	$4 65@$5 85
Sour Flour	5 65@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	6 10@ 6 50
Extra State	6 55@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 55@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 60@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 50@ 6 80
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 85@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 10@10 00

Southern Flour has been selling slowly at yielding prices; sales reported since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $6 10@$7 15 for poor to good, and $7 15@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $4 35@$6 40 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 230 bbls. Corn-meal has been fairly active at $3 75@$4 18 for Yellow and White Western, $3 75@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 35@$4 45 for Southern and Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 900 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 10@$7 15
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra	7 15@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 6 40
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 75@ 4 50
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@21 25

FRUIT—The dealings have been on a limited scale at about previous quotations, including: Layer Raisins at $2 75@$2 80 ⅌ box; Currants at 9½c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb.; Almonds, 15½c.@21c.; Figs, 13c.@18c.; Turkish Prunes, 11c.@11½c.; Brazil Nuts, 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—There has been a moderate movement in Wheat, since our last, at rather stronger prices for desirable lots, chiefly in Spring, on the basis of $1 59@$1 60 for very good to choice new No. 1, afloat, the latter for part of a load, $1 55½@$1 57½ for straight new No. 2, in store and afloat; $1 45@$1 50, mainly at $1 50, old Spring, in store, the latter late yesterday. In Red Amber Western (Winter,) and in White Wheat, the dealings have been on a limited scale, but prices have been fairly supported. The general market closed steadily, with a comparatively light offering of prime samples. For choice new No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, two or three bids of $1 59, delivered, were refused, and $1 60 asked. Sales have been reported since our last of 66,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including very inferior to prime White Western at $1 60@$1 90; Red and Amber Western at $1 65@$1 72, chiefly at $1 70 for New Amber, in store; No. 1 Spring at $1 59@$1 60 afloat; No. 2 Spring, $1 55½@$1 57½, in store and afloat; Old Spring at $1 45@$1 50; White Genesee at $1 80@$2; Red and Amber State at $1 65@$1 72; White Southern at $1 75@$2 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been quite brisk, at an advance of about 1c. ⅌ bushel on average samples, closing firmly. Of the liberal receipts today, a considerable portion had been sold previous to arrival, mainly for shipment, and already reported. The demand was good for export and trade purposes. There was likewise considerable speculative activity. The bulk of the business was in New Mixed Western at 82c.@84c. for fair ordinary to choice, chiefly at 83c. for good samples, on which basis there were bids noted at the close. Sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels at 81c.@84c. for ordinary to very choice New Mixed Western, closing at about 83c. for good samples; 82½c.@88½c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 84c.@91c. for White do.; 78c.@81c. for odd lots from track, in inferior condition, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been dull and somewhat nominal within the range of from $1 05@$1 15 for Old and New Western, and $1 12@$1 18 for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been in more demand at 97c.@$1 22½ for poor ordinary to very choice Canada West; 95c.@$1 10 for Western; 90c.@$1 05 for State, and 70c. for California; sales have been reported of 28,500 bushels. Barley-malt continues quiet at 90c.@$1 20 for inferior to very choice Canada, and 85c.@$1 for State; sales, 2,400 bushels. Oats have been in fairly active demand at firm prices, with sales reported since our last of 71,000 bushels at 66c.@71½c., as the extremes, for inferior to new Prime Mixed White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 67c. in store, and 69c. afloat, for Mixed Western; 68c.@70c. for State; 69c. for White Ohio, in store, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 397 bbls. Flour, 33,937 bushels Wheat and 23,909 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 27,000 bushels Wheat for Falmouth and orders, and 1,078 bushels Corn for Hamburg.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in light request at former rates.

HAY—Bale Hay has been more sought after, chiefly at $1 15 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 45 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been salable and steady at from 75c.@$1 35 for Short and Long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The demand has been light at about former figures.

HIDES—The market has been quiet for most kinds, but without any remarkable alteration in values, buyers having any existing advantage.

HOPS—Have been quoted steady, on a moderate inquiry at from 6c.@12c. for crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ⅌ lb. Receipts, 233 bales; exports, 19 bales.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole has been comparatively light on the basis of our quotations, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 29c.@32c.; Union, Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Union, Cropped, Middle, 34c.@40c.; Union, Cropped, Light, 33c.@40c.; Union, Bellies, 18c.@21c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 32c.@37c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c. ⅌ lb.

METALS—There has been less call for Ingot Copper, which has been quoted about steady within the range of from 21½c.@21¾c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 90,000 lbs. Pig-iron has been in moderate request, with sales reported of 700 tons Scotch at $33 for Eglinton and Glengarnock, and $32 50 for the latter, to arrive; also 400 tons American, chiefly at $35, for No. 1, ⅌ ton. Bar, Sheet, Scrap, Rail Iron, Pig Lead, Spelter Plates, and Zinc have been dull at old figures. Tin has been in some demand on the basis of previous quotations.

MOLASSES—The dealings have been light, and the market has been without change of moment. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 60 hhds. Porto Rico at 58c.@60c., and 72 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 62c.@68c., ⅌ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 38c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@32c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@40c., and New-Orleans at from 40c.@72c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in good demand and firm at $2 67½@$2 70 for Strained, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls.; also 100 bbls. Fine at $5 ⅌ 280 lbs.; receipts, 634 bbls.; exports, 2,488 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. A better inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine on the advanced basis of 51c.@52c. for merchantable and shipping; sales, 90 bbls.; receipts, 683 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 50½c.@52½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude nominal. Resin, $2 65@$8 50 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 45@$2 60. Pitch, $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—The market presents but few features of interest; job lots of the principal kinds are in moderate request and generally steady in price on somewhat restricted offerings. We quote: Crude Whale at 57½c.@62½c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 70c.; Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 37½; Unbleached Sperm at $1 42@$1 45; Bleached Sperm, $1 48@$1 50; Lard-oil, $1 10@$1 12; Red Oil at 50c.@65c.; Linseed-oil at 84c.@86c., in casks and bbls., in job lots; Olive-oil at $1 22@$1 25, in casks; Menhaden at 50c.; Crude Seal at 67½c.@70c.; Extra Refined Seal at 80c.@82½c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 50c.; Yellow, 55c.@63c.; White Winter, 70c.@72½c., ⅌ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 27.—*Sperm*—The market for Sperm remains quiet, the only sale being 200 bbls. for manufacture, on private terms. *Whale*—Remains quiet, with sales of 100 bbls., on private terms, for manufacture.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending March 27, 1871:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
By railroad	....	....	9,000
Total	....	....	9,000
Previously	4,285	2,377	126,200
From Jan. 1, to date	4,285	2,377	135,200
Same time last year	1,873	1,668	47,000
Exports for the week ending March 27, 1871	197	....	139
Previously	4,422	....	75,537
From Jan. 1, to date	4,619	....	75,676
Same time last year	4,110	206	101,843

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

OIL-CAKE—Has been quoted firm, with sales reported of 200 tons Western, at Baltimore, at $42, currency, ⅌ ton.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been in light demand, but held with confidence, on the basis of 13½c. ⅌ gallon, at which price equal to 700 bbls. were placed, in lots. Shipping Crude continues inactive here at about 18c., and at Philadelphia at 17½c.@17½c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 150 bbls. The Creek advices have been of a moderate business on the basis of $4@$4 10 for the Upper and Lower Road deliveries ⅌ bbl. Refined Oil has been in fairly active demand, at about steady prices, chiefly for forward delivery; sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls. Standard White, March delivery, at about 23½c.; 500 bbls. do., last half of April, at 24½c.; 1,000 bbls. do., buyer May, at 24½c.; 1,500 bbls. do., June, at 25c.@25¼c.; 1,000 bbls. do., buyer July, at 25½c.; 2,500 bbls. do., seller July, at 25½c.; and 2,000 bbls. do., June and July, at 25½c. ⅌ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for March, at 23½c.; and 2,000 bbls. do., April, part at 24c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined at Philadelphia were 3,790 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 62,240 gallons for Palermo. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in limited request at 28½c.@29½c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha continues quite dull on the basis of 9½c.@10c., in shipping order. The export clearances include 5,000 gallons Naphtha for Gibraltar and Genoa. The Pittsburg *Commercial* gives the following statement of the receipts of Crude Oil for the past week, with a comparison with previous years; also, the exports of Refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & R. R.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Monday, March 20	1,348	171	1,084
Tuesday, March 21	702	256	2,265
Wednesday, March 22	678	237	1,161
Thursday, March 23	825	673	1,215
Friday, March 24	2,332	....	2,017
Saturday, March 25	3,236	521	2,003
Total for week	9,121	1,858	9,765
Since Jan. 1	133,081	18,088	71,853
To March 25, 1871	142,202	19,946	81,618
Same time 1870	187,493	24,383	65,951
Same time 1869	136,653	17,643	58,035
Same time 1868	202,507	7,878	52,182

The following are the Crude receipts for the past two weeks by river and rail:

	Last week.	This week.
	Bbls.	Bbls.
Crude received	5,174	9,121

The following are the Crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven years:

From Jan. 1 to March 25, 1871	142,202
Same time 1870	187,493
Same time 1869	136,653
Same time 1868	208,567
Same time 1867	121,127
Same time 1866	106,601
Same time 1865	27,270

The following are the exports of Refined Oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Alleghany Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
	Bbls.	Bbls.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,443	1,858
Alleghany Valley Railroad	5,932	9,765
Total	7,375	11,623

Exports of Refined Oil East for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Alleghany Valley Railroads:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Pennsylvania Railroad	17,643	24,383	19,946
Alleghany Valley Railroad	58,035	65,951	81,618
Total	75,678	90,334	101,564

The following are the Crude and Refined sales for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
	Bbls.	Bbls.
Crude	10,000	24,600
Refined	500	5,500
Total	10,500	30,100

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet for prompt delivery, owing, in part, to the lighter offerings, and the firmness of holders. Sales have been reported since our last of 470 bbls. at $21 75@$22 for New-City and Western Mess; $18@$18 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $19 25@$19 50 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there was a fairly active inquiry noted for New Western Mess, on the basis of $21 75@$21 87½, closing at $21 75, seller April and May; sales, 3,750 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been quiet and depressed within the range of 9c.@10½c. for City. Cut-meats continues dull but steady; sales have been reported of 100 pkgs. 11c.@13c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@8¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues quiet at 10½c.@10¾c. for Long Clear; 11c. for Short Clear; 10½c.@10¾c. for Short Rib, and 10c.@10½c. for Cumberland. Lard has been inactive, but held with more confidence on a limited offering of prime stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 375 tcs. and bbls. for prompt delivery at 11¾c.@12⅛c. for No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12⅛c.@12⅜c. for New Western Steam, and 12c.@12½c. for City, ⅌ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 250 tcs. Western Steam, seller June, at 13c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been quiet, but steady, with sales reported of 140 bbls., in lots, at $10@$16 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in moderate request at $22@$28 50 for Prime Mess, and $28@$31 50 for Indian Mess, ⅌ tierce; sales since our last, 185 tcs. Beef Hams have been very quiet at $28@$31 for large and job lots, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 60 bbls. Butter has been quite moderately dealt in, including State inferior to prime, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 696 pkgs. Cheese has been in slack demand at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very inferior to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 340 boxes.

RICE—Has been lightly dealt in, wholly in a jobbing way, on the basis of $8@$8 87½ for Carolina, and $7@$7 37½ for Rangoon, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover has been dull and heavy within the range of from 10½c.@10⅝c. ⅌ lb. Timothy has been slow of sale on the basis of $6 75@$7 ⅌ bushel. Calcutta Linseed has been more active, sales having been made of 3,000 bags, to arrive, at about $2 30, gold, ⅌ bushel of 56 lbs., and 4,000 bags at Boston, from store, at $2 12½, gold, ⅌ bushel of 52 lbs.

SKINS—Have been quoted about steady as to price, but have been in slack request, as a rule.

SUGARS—The demand has been more active, since our last, at very firm prices, on quite moderate offerings; sales have been reported of 1,543 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara, at from 8½c.@11½c., chiefly on the basis of 9½c.@9⅝c. for good to prime Refining, and 10⅜c.@10 7-16c. for Centrifugal; also, 340 boxes Havana at 9½c., ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9c.@9⅝c., for new and old; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10⅜c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9½c.@10⅜c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9½c.@9⅝c. ⅌ lb. Refined have been in good demand at from 10½c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—The market has been quiet but firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 62,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅞c.@9c., mainly at 9c.; also 17,500 lbs. Stearine at 12¾c.@13¼c., ⅌ lb.

TEAS—The inquiry has been on restricted scale, within our previous range. We quote as before: Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, within the range of from 45c.@60c.; good to fine Hyson, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 85c.@$1 15; common to fair Young Hyson, 45c.@55c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 65c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Young Hyson, $1@$1 40; common to fair Gunpowder and Imperial, 65c.@80c.; good to fine, 90c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 15@$1 50; common to fair Twankay, 40c.@44c.; good to fine Twankay, 45c.@47c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 48c.@50c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 65c.@75c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 80c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, 95c.@$1 15; common to fair Oolong, 55c.@60c.; good to fine Oolong, 62c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Oolong, 90c.@$1 35; common to fair Souchong, 50c.@60c.; good to fine Souchong, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, 90c.@$1 25.

TOBACCO—Trade has been dull, but prices have been maintained. Sales 200 hhds. Kentucky at 6c.@9½c.; 100 cases Connecticut and Massachusetts at 35c.@45c.; 200 cases new Pennsylvania on private terms; and 200 bales Havana at 90c.@95c. ⅌ lb. We quote Kentucky thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	6½c.@ 7½c.	7½c.@ 8¼c.
Common to Medium Leaf	7¼c.@ 8¼c.	8½c.@ 9c.
Good to Medium Leaf	8½c.@ 9½c.	9½c.@10c.
Fine to Medium Leaf	9½c.@10½c.	10½c.@11c.
Selections	11c. @12c.	11½c.@12½c.

We quote old crop Seed Leaf, as follows: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 15c.@18c.; Binders and Seconds, 25c.@32c.; Wrappery Lots, 35c.@40c.; fine Wrappers, 45c.@65c.; New-York State Fillers, 12c.@15c.; average lots, 25c.@30c.; Wrappers, 20c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 12c.@15c.; average lots, 20c.@22½c.; Wrappers, 22c.@40c. *New Crop Havana Tobacco*—Common, 77½c.@82½c., currency; Good, 85c.@95c., currency; Fine, 97½c.@$1 02½, currency. *Yara*—I. Cut, 95c.@$1, currency; II. Cut, $1 12@$1 15, currency; average lot, 92½c.@95c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work, Common and Medium, 16c.@19c., in bond; Good and Fine, 20c.@24c., in bond; Bright Work, Common and Medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in rather more demand, at firmer rates, with sales reported of 300 bbls., at 91½c.@92c., chiefly at 91½c., for iron-bound pkgs., ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 440 bbls.

WOOL—The demand has been quite moderate, buyers having been unwilling to operate with freedom at the asking prices, while the principal holders have been firm in their views, and not eager to realize on the more desirable grades.

FREIGHTS—There has been a freer movement in the grain line at strong and buoyant rates. The offerings of Cotton have been lighter, the increased rates claimed operating against the outward business. Flour and Provision room has been in limited request. Room for Petroleum and Naval Stores have been moderately sought after. For Liverpool, there were taken 850 bales Cotton at 9-32d.@11-32d. by sail, and 5-16d.@⅜d. by steam, ⅌ lb.; 23,000 bushels Wheat and Corn at 5½d. by sail, and 6¼d. by steam, ⅌ bushel, with 7d. now claimed by steam; 270 pkgs. Provisions at 22s. 6d. by sail, and 30s. by steam ⅌ ton. For Glasgow, 2,000 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 2s. ⅌ bbl.; and 23,000 bushels Grain at 7½d. ⅌ bushel. For Penarth Roads and orders, a British bark, of 285 tons register, with about 1,300 quarters Wheat, at 4s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. For Cronstadt, a Norwegian bark of 572 tons register with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. For Antwerp, 2,000 bbls. Resin on private terms. For Baltic ports, a Norwegian bark, with 2,200 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia at 5s., and another, with 1,900 bbls. do., at 5s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl. For Lisbon, a Norwegian bark of 308 tons register, with about 16,000 bushels Wheat at 16c., gold, ⅌ bushel; also another of 380 tons register, with grain, rumored, but without reliable particulars. For a Spanish port direct, a Norwegian bark of 444 tons register, with a full cargo of Tobacco at 42s. 6d. ⅌ hhd.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

OFFICE OF H. FELLOWES & CO.,
NO. 29 WILLIAM-ST.
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FELLOWES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

C. FELLOWES, JR.
BIRNEY FELLOWES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is FELLOWES & CO.; that the general business intended to be transacted by such partnership is a general stock, commission and brokerage business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in said business are CORNELIUS FELLOWES, Jr., BIRNEY FELLOWES and DAVID P. MORGAN; that the said CORNELIUS FELLOWES, Jr., and BIRNEY FELLOWES are general partners, and severally reside in the village of Edgewater, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; that the said DAVID P. MORGAN is a special partner, and his place of residence is also at the said village of Edgewater, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said DAVID P. MORGAN has contributed to the common stock is as follows, viz.: the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the third day of March, A. D. 1871, and the day at which it will terminate is the first day of January, A. D. 1872.

C. FELLOWES, Jr., } General Partners.
BIRNEY FELLOWES, }
DAVID P. MORGAN, Special Partner.
[Internal revenue stamp 5 cents cancelled]
Dated NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of ALEX'R McKENZIE & CO., plumbers and gas-fitters, in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN S. ELLISON withdrawing therefrom.

The business of the late firm will be continued by ALEXANDER McKENZIE and GEORGE J. CLAN RANALD, under the firm name of ALEX'R McKENZIE & CO.

All debts due said late firm must be paid to ALEX'R McKENZIE & CO., who will pay all claims against said late firm.

ALEX'R McKENZIE,
GEO. J. CLAN RANALD,
MARCH 28, 1871. JOHN S. ELLISON.

NO. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1871.

MR. J. DICKINSON CONDICT HAS this day withdrawn from our firm.

CONDICT & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB LANDAU, BUT little used, and in perfect order. Also a park phaeton in good order. Apply at stable, 111 West 18th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, March 23, 1871.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 26th day of April next, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, any or all of the articles named in the following list:

SCHEDULE NO. 1.

600 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
13,080 yards Saved List Blue Cloth.
11,610 yards Saved List Scarlet Cloth.
223 dozen 8-4 Woolen Shawls.
8 dozen 6-4 Woolen Shawls.
5,087 pounds Linen Thread.
575 pounds Cotton Thread.
262,595 yards Calico, standard prints, 64 square.
66,000 Blue Drilling, equal to "Stark A."
28,000 yards Bed Ticking, equal to "Conestoga C C A."
187,000 yards Brown Sheeting, 4-4 standard.
71,800 yards Duck, equal to "Bear Duck."
17,600 yards Linsey, equal to "Park Mills."
30,000 yards Blue Flannel.
29,932 yards Red Flannel.
964 dozen Men's Socks.
316 dozen Women's Hose.
361 dozen Children's Hose.
17,182 Red Flannel Shirts.
1,200 Gray Flannel Shirts.
5,312 Hickory Shirts.
195 Calico Shirts.
20,490 yards Satinet.
500 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs.
10,000 pounds Yarn, (assorted colors.)
200 Fancy Woolen Shirts.
100 yards Bleached Sheeting, for shrouds.
270 yards Jeans.
270 yards Blue Check.
75 Balmoral Skirts.
140 heavy Blanket Shawls.
25 single Blanket Shawls.
80 Woolen Counterpanes.
800 yards Colored Drilling, (for dress lining.)
1,000 yards Blue Denims.
2,154 pounds Gilling Twine.
1,404 pounds Cotton Maitre.
684 dozen Axes, 3 to 3½ pounds, best cast-steel.
197 dozen half Axes, 2 to 3 pounds, handled, best cast-steel.
5,220 Tinned Iron Kettles.
3,780 Fry-pans.
345 dozen Tin Pans, (2, 4 and 6 quarts.)
317 dozen Iron Table-spoons.
776 dozen Tin Cups.
1,840 dozen Butcher-knives.
21 dozen Hand-saw Files.
225 dozen Tin Pails, (no covers.)
40 dozen Tin Pails, (with covers.)
1,040 dozen Hoes, best cast-steel.
15 dozen Spades, best cast-steel.
20 dozen Coffee-pots, (2 and 4 quarts.)
100 dozen Table Knives and Forks.
5,700 Camp Kettles.
328,000 Needles.
25 gross open Thimbles.
1,164 dozen Awls.
589 dozen Awl Handles.
200,000 brass-headed Nails.
50 dozen Tin Dippers, long handles.
51 dozen Cast-steel Shears.
110 dozen Wire Sieves, (in nests of 3.)
290 dozen Pairs Wool Cards.
500 pounds Indigo.
300 Sides Bridle Leather.
850 Beaver Traps, (Newhouse, No. 4.)
300 Muskrat Traps.
200 Fox Traps, (Newhouse, No. 2.)
100 Mink Traps.
8 dozen Skinning Knives.
63,000 Glover's Needles.
498 dozen Ax Handles.
477 dozen Fish Hooks, (assorted sizes.)
199 dozen Fish Lines, (assorted sizes.)
106 dozen Coarse-tooth Combs.
21 dozen Fine-tooth Combs.
14 dozen Zinc Mirrors.
1,400 Powhatan Pipes.
1,400 Reed Stems.
7 dozen Sheep Bells.
7 dozen Pressed Ladles.
4,300 bunches Beads.
500 Paper Pins, (assorted.)
100 gross Horn Buttons.
125 dozen Tin Plates.
3,585 Coats.
3,785 Pants.
100 Vests.
62 Military Coats.
50 Military Pants.
28 Coats for boys of 9 to 15 years of age.
28 Pants for boys of 8 to 15 years of age.
736 Pairs Men's Shoes.
765 Pairs Women's Shoes.
290 Pairs Children's Shoes.
6,720 Hats.
60,790 pounds of Tobacco.

All the above goods must be delivered in New-York or Philadelphia by the 26th of May next.

Also, the following Blankets, which will also be required to be delivered by the 26th day of May next, the bidders to specify at what point they will deliver the same:

SCHEDULE NO. 2.

1,480 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
880 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
150 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.
1,240 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,650 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
850 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.
3,850 pairs 3-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,150 pairs 2½-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,250 pairs 2-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.
200 pairs 3-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
450 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
300 pairs 2-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.
200 pairs best Army Blankets, (gray.)

Also, the following Blankets, to be delivered on or before the 1st day of August next, the bidders to specify at what point they will deliver the same:

1,650 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
400 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,625 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,350 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
750 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.
1,900 pairs 3-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x71 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,100 pairs 2½-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
500 pairs 2-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.
100 pairs 3-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
100 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

Parties bidding are required to furnish a sample of each article bid for.

The prices must be given without any modification or proposed modification whatever.

The right will be reserved to require none, or a greater or less quantity of any of the articles than that specified in the above schedules at the prices proposed.

The right will be reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interests of the Government.

All articles furnished under contract will be required to be delivered, packed, and marked for shipment, according to directions which will be given, at a warehouse to be designated in the respective cities where the goods are received, and will be subject to inspection by the Board of Indian Commissioners appointed by the President, and such goods or articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the samples will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within five days; or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

Payment will be made for the goods purchased on the presentation of the invoices thereof at this office, after they shall have been properly approved.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 23, 1871, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in, (here insert the proposed place of delivery,) by the, (insert date.) And if this proposal be accepted, I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly, and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney:

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Goods, dated March 23, 1871, and in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executers and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

E. S. PARKER, Commissioner.

COAL.

COAL.

TO CONSUMERS OF COAL.

The Maryland Coal Company

Are prepared to receive orders for their superior

George's Creek Cumberland Coal,

Delivered on board vessels at Baltimore and Georgetown, D. C., or Alexandria, Va.,

OR FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

from their wharves at Hoboken, N. J.

Orders received by
HARRY CONRAD, President,
No. 12 Trinity Building, New-York.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

Freshly-mined Cumberland Coal of the best quality, from the Borden Mines, arriving daily by barges from Baltimore, and for sale by

BORDEN & LOVELL,
Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 29, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
BIRTH. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Fisher, Ringgold, Mrs. Barry and Miss Helen Tracy.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Anderson, Miss De Bar and Miss Pateman.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HORIZON. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Wheatleigh, Mortimer, Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Ada Harland and Miss Prior.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
JEZEBEL. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Clara Morris, Miss Deitz and Miss Claxton.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
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DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

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14th-st., near Irving-place.
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

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Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The latest reports from Paris indicate that the power of the revolutionists is on the wane. At Marseilles and Lyons the regular authorities have resumed the administration of affairs. Only 180,000 votes were cast on Sunday at Paris, the better class keeping away from the polls. Those elected were mostly obscure persons, and those who are well-known were such as FLOURENS, BLANQUI, and PYAT. It is said that Paris now presents its usual appearance. M. THIERS, in an eloquent speech in the National Assembly on Tuesday, took the trouble to deny that he had any designs against the Republic. The organs of the Communists contend that Paris must be independent in the management of its municipal affairs. An article in the *Journal Officiel* advocates the assassination of the Duc D'AUMALE.... The plenipotentiaries of France and Germany met at Brussels yesterday, and made some preparations for the negotiation of the Treaty of Peace....In the British House of Commons, yesterday, there was a debate on the question of preventing the exportation of arms to belligerents....Carlist and Republican bands are causing trouble again in Spain....It is the Queen and not the King of Sweden who is sick.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial praying for a Court of Nations, to settle all difficulties without a resort to bloodshed. He also offered a resolution of inquiry into the case of FRED. DOUGLASS and son, who, it was alleged, were not permitted the privileges of travelers on the Acquia Creek mail steamer. Objection was made, and the resolution not received. After a brief discussion with regard to the order of business, Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, continued his reply to Senator SUMNER's speech on San Domingo, and was followed by Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, who defended the President's course. Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, then came to the support of Mr. SUMNER, and argued that the proceedings for the acquisition of San Domingo were unauthorized and without precedent. His speech was not concluded at the hour of adjournment.

In the House, after the presentation of two or three memorials and the introduction of a bill to encourage ship-building, Mr. SHELLABARGER, from the Select Committee on the President's Message, submitted a bill for the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment to the National Constitution. The bill was read the first and second time, and then a discussion arose as to the amount of debate to be allowed on it. The matter was finally left to the rules of the House, and Mr. SHELLABARGER opened the debate in a speech explaining the purpose of the bill, defending its constitutionality and urging its passage. Mr. KERR replied to him, and after some further discussion the House adjourned, and the subject went over till today.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

A bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday to appropriate $16,000 to repay the Ninth Regiment National Guard, for money advanced by them for uniforms during the war. The bill authorizing the erection, by religious corporations, of school-houses and houses for the clergy was passed. The Governor vetoed the bill to close the County Clerk's and Sheriff's offices in New-York on certain holidays, on the ground that there is a sufficient clerical force to keep them open, and the public interests require it should be done. The veto was sustained. The New-York Charter Amendment bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and amended so as to require a two-thirds vote by the Commissioners of Public Instruction to remove teachers and purchase school-houses. It was ordered to a third reading. At the evening session, Mr. TWEED introduced a bill authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works of New-York to change the grade of streets within the area bounded by Chambers, Bleecker, Chatham, Broadway and the Bowery, which was afterward reported. Mr. MURPHY introduced a bill amending the act authorizing the sale of a portion of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, which authorizes the sale of the lands recently in dispute. The Assembly passed a large number of bills, among which was the bill incorporating a gas company in New-York to light all that portion of the City lying north of Seventy-ninth-street. The New-York Viaduct Railway bill, after a protracted debate, was also passed. At the evening session a large number of bills was passed, among them the bills to charter the New-York Advertising Company; to increase the jurisdiction of the Court of Special Sessions in New-York.

GENERAL.

Gen. PERDAMO, of the Cuban forces, has surrendered at Puerto Principe.

A Havana dispatch says the general impression is that there will be a decrease of the sugar crop of from one-fifth to one-fourth, as compared with last year.

The Grand Jury of Virginia City, Nevada, were charged by Judge RISING, on Monday, to inquire into a recent hanging by "Vigilants," and to indict for murder all connected with the organization.

The report of the Canadian Canal Commissioners, just submitted to Parliament, recommends the construction of improvements which require appropriations amounting in the aggregate to $19,150,000.

By the fire on Sunday in Halifax, N. S., the following offices lose: The Guardian, $16,000; Etna, $20,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $42,000.

Resolutions were reported in the Massachusetts Senate, yesterday, approving President GRANT's recent message recommending the protection of the loyal people of the South, and requesting the Massachusetts Senators and Representatives in Congress to aid in securing the necessary legislation to that end.

A fire in Cambridge, Mass., yesterday, destroyed one of the buildings of VALENTINE's Japan Varnish manufactory. The total loss is estimated at $40,000; insurance, $10,000.

Advices from the upper Androscoggin and its tributaries in Maine, report the snow there to be three feet in depth, and the weather to be excellent for timbering purposes.

A block in Batesville, Miss., consisting of business houses, was burned on Monday night. The total loss will reach $50,000. The insurance is small.

The steamer *Belle of Alton* was burned at Algiers, near New-Orleans, yesterday morning. She was owned by the St. Louis and Alton Packet Company. She was valued at $50,000 to $60,000, and insured in Cincinnati, Wheeling, and Pittsburg companies for $35,000 to $40,000.

The Newark Methodist Conference, at Morristown, N. J., finally adjourned yesterday. Hackettstown was substituted for Port Jervis for the next meeting.

STEVEN MASON, a member of the Virginia Legislature, from Richmond, was arrested there yesterday, accused of corruptly approaching officers of the City Court, to influence them to summon jurors favorable to the acquittal of Ex-Mayor CAHOON. He was held to bail in $1,000 to answer the charge. The jury in the Ex-Mayor's case were discharged, being unable to agree.

By unanimous decision of the Court of Appeals, at Albany, yesterday morning, the Court below (the Binghamton Court) is ordered to repass sentence of hanging upon RULLOFF.

A snow-storm on Monday, at Farmington, Me., was more severe than any during the Winter. The snow fell to a depth of more than one foot.

The New-Jersey House has sustained the Governor's veto of the Greenville Commission Repeal bill by a vote of 19 to 37. It was not made a party measure.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, yesterday, the lease of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Road to the New-Jersey Central was approved by a unanimous vote.

The State Court of Appeals has reversed the judgment of the General Term of the Second Judicial Department in the case of the Brooklyn Park Commissioners against JAMES ARMSTRONG, giving judgment for the defendant, with costs. The opinion rests chiefly on the unconstitutionality of the act of 1870 authorizing the sale of the land free from the lien of the bonds issued under the act of 1861.

A fire in Sing Sing yesterday morning destroyed REYNOLDS & YOUNG's hardware-store, Mrs. FAIRBANKS' millinery, and the contents of several other stores, and the Post-office and telegraph office.

Work was resumed on Monday in the mine of Mr. J. H. SWOYER, in Wyoming region, Pennsylvania. This is the first party of miners to set the "Working Men's Benevolent Association" at defiance.

Purity or Corruption?

When a burglar is caught breaking into a house, his first impulse is to throw away the implements of his calling, and protest that he is innocent of any nefarious designs. These tactics will probably be imitated by the confederation which has proposed to itself the task of suppressing a newspaper. After boasting of their plan in every corner of the City, and settling their arrangements, as they believe, in judicial quarters, they will come out and say that they never meant it, and that they have raised an "alarm" which is groundless. It is to be remembered, however, that their design for the campaign against the freedom of the Press was announced in the organ of Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS himself, and that Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, their agent, does not dare to repudiate it. They will be mistaken, however, in supposing that they have created any alarm. The Press can take care of itself, and is not yet reduced to the condition of living upon sufferance.

Many friends have assured us that not only their sympathy, but their money, is at our service, if the Ring and its Republican allies attempt to carry out their project. While appreciating the good feeling which prompts these offers, we shall be pardoned for saying that we ask for no such assistance as that which is tendered us. At the same time, if our friends believe with us that the widest possible circulation ought to be given to the real truth respecting the principles and motives which actuate the Tammany Ring, they cannot serve the good cause better than by inducing their friends to read what we put before them. We have every reason to be satisfied with the appreciation of our efforts which the public has hitherto displayed, but when people express their desire to serve us, we can only advise them to see that the exposures of the "Ring," which we are constantly making, obtain as wide a circulation as possible. Almost everybody can obtain some new subscribers, and that is the only sort of help which we can receive or acknowledge. Those who have encouraged us so much by their words have an easy way of proving the sincerity of their professions.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that this is a question of merely local importance. The issues we are raising here are those which concern the people everywhere. Let the Democrats acquire general power, and we shall see them rule the nation as they now rule a particular community. The leopard cannot change its spots. Democracy, at the present day, means corruption as the basis of government. Republicans in Connecticut ought to remember this, and apply in good time the remedies which might have saved New-York from the worst of the evils which afflict it. Democratic rule can lead only to one result. We desire to see a general stand made against corruption in every form, and this can only be accomplished by the united action of Republicans. If one man cannot give us what we seek, another will. The great principle will be vindicated, and the party which fights against corruption of Government and of the Judiciary will be sure to win in the end. The Connecticut Republicans will have an opportunity, on Monday, of testifying how far they appreciate the great issue of modern times. To be led aside by trivial differences of the hour would be very easy, and in that rests the only hope of the Democrats. Let us everywhere make a resolute battle for purity of Government in all its departments, and the people will go with us, and elect any candidates whom we put before them in good faith.

Playing at Soldiers.

The publication of the "accounts" of the Fenian Brothers who occupied the Moffatt Mansion in Union-square, in 1866, induces one to ask once more, how it is that the patriotism of the Irish in the United States can so completely overwhelm their sense of humor, and their general strong aversion to being cheated. The opening of the Moffatt Mansion was a kind of formal experiment on Irish credulity, and the accounts show that it was carried out with ludicrous pomp and circumstance. In the first place, the establishment of a belligerent "Government," on foreign soil, was in itself a huge joke, but this was suggested, and its real nature disguised, by the operations of the Southerners in Liverpool. The rebels really had their Navy Department in that city, which fitted out expeditions against the enemy, with as much assurance and success as if it were working on its own territory; but then, it had territory of its own elsewhere, and a regularly organized Government to back up its pretensions, and give it force and substance. It was characteristic of the Fenians to perceive only that the Confederacy had its seat on foreign soil, and dispatched military expeditions from a neutral port, and not to perceive at all the importance of having somewhere a political organization to furnish it with authority and standing in the forum of international law. The institutions which were set up in the Moffatt Mansion, were, on the contrary, the baseless fabrics of a vision. The "Head Centre," who presided over it, had no Circle. The "Secretary of Civil Affairs" had no "civil affairs" to attend to. The "military affairs" were all civil and "peaceable" as possible. The "bonds," of which the numerous "bond clerks" took charge, bound nobody; and "the Chief of Artillery" had no guns. The whole thing was, in short, a little comedy which "drew" about $150,000, and this sum the principal performers divided among themselves.

Nevertheless, the general dissatisfaction caused among the Fenian public by the performance, did not prevent its reproduction under a new name in 1869, but with the "Invasion" left out. Money came in, and "war" was declared as before, to the huge delight of thousands of Irishmen, whose faith and hope seem to be absolutely boundless. The failure last Summer in Canada, was enough to damp the enthusiasm of any other nation. Even Parisians would have succumbed under it, but Irishmen hardly ever ask for anything but a change of leaders, for they firmly hold the French theory that when they are defeated it is through "treason."

Accordingly, we are now informed that the chiefs who have been of late presiding over the Fenian Brotherhood on these shores are to be set aside remorselessly by the recently arrived "exiles," who are hereafter to have the direction of all movements on this side of the water for the overthrow of the British Empire. This is very like what happened once before, when the arrival of JAMES STEPHENS, another renowned "exile," broke up the "Moffat Mansion" establishment, and turned the Centre, and the bond clerks and chiefs of civil and military affairs out on a cold and unfeeling world. If this happens again, we doubt very much whether the "exiles" will meet with as hospitable a reception on this side of the water as they have hitherto received.

In connection with these convulsions here, Lord DERBY's recent observation in the House of Lords on the Irish trouble is worth notice. He says, what a great many Englishmen of the same standing are beginning to say, that, after all Irish grievances are redressed, there will still remain the very formidable obstacle to tranquil union with England, in the shape of Irish dislike of English rule—simple unadulterated dislike, without rhyme, or reason, or foundation. The Established Church is gone, and the Land laws have been amended, and the Catholic clergy do pretty much as they please, and yet there is terrible discontent—and what is worse, the Protestants are said to be no longer as devoted to England as they once were—the "idea of legislative independence which sprung up," as Lord DERBY says, in 1782, never having died out, while it derives additional force now from the concessions which Government has felt called upon to make on certain questions of reform. What gave the repeal agitation under O'CONNELL its deathblow, was the general belief that its success was hopeless. But since agitation has resulted in bringing about such tremendous changes as the disestablishment of the Church, and the concession of more "tenant rights" than its advocates even ten years ago dreamed of ever asking for, people have not unnaturally begun to inquire whether the old scheme of legislative independence is, after all, impracticable, and some of the baser sort are not unnaturally asking themselves also whether the species of agitation—that is, the shooting, cutting, and blowing up, which seems to them to have brought about the abolition of the Church and the new Land law—may not be made to effect the repeal of the Legislative Union also.

We think it may be safely said that there is only one argument against the repeal of the Union which has any weight with anybody besides Englishmen, but this is a very strong one, viz., the awful badness of the Government which Irishmen set up when they get a chance to set one up. The Moffatt Mansion Government was, to be sure, a farce; but then it, like the whole Fenian organization, does not afford the slightest evidence that the men who got it up and carried it on were capable of serious work—which a really well-acted farce might have done. And then, we are sorry to say, that in our times the cause of Irish independence has a foe of which GRATTAN, FLOOD, EMMET and WOLFE TONE never dreamt of, namely, the Municipal Government of New-York. Had it existed, such as we now see it, in the last century, GRATTAN would never have thundered against the Union, and TONE would never have invoked French aid, and EMMET would never have been hanged. CASTLEREAGH would only have had to distribute the *New-York Corporation Manual* pretty freely among the decent people of the island to prevent the heroes of 1788 from making any figure in history.

The Connecticut Election.

There are greater interests at stake in the election which is to take place in Connecticut on Monday next than the mere decision on the question whether MARSHALL JEWELL or JAMES E. ENGLISH shall be Governor of the State. The election is one of the most important that has been held since the war, and will have no inconsiderable effect upon many questions now agitating the country.

The Democratic victory in New-Hampshire has been followed by more remarkable results than were anticipated. Bad as the condition of affairs was at the South previous to that election, it is much worse now. The disaffected classes have been encouraged by it, and have become more daring. Outrages are of more frequent occurrence. The Democratic Press of the South hail it as a change of sentiment in the Republican Party, and predict that the day is not far distant when the adherents of the "lost cause" will acquire a controlling influence in the affairs of the country. So strong, by reason of numbers and the sympathy of the Democratic Party, had the Kuklux became in South Carolina, that the Executive of the State, unable to cope with it, sought the interposition of Federal authority. A proclamation was issued by President GRANT commanding all persons composing these organizations to disperse within twenty days. The result of the election in Connecticut on Monday next will be regarded in some measure as determining whether the command of the President shall be obeyed, or set aside through weakness.

The Hartford *Courant* states that the Tammany Ring "has resolved to buy Connecticut." Gov. ENGLISH has been in council with TWEED at Albany, and returned to Connecticut heavily laden with money, plundered from the tax-payers of the City of New-York. Since his return the drooping courage of the Democracy has revived. The "Ring" has determined to flood the State with money in order to gain a victory. A few hundred well-drilled repeaters would materially aid the scheme. Why should any of the means which have so often proved successful in New-York be left untried in Connecticut? The stake for which the Democracy play is sufficient to demand every effort. Each victory gained by the Democracy at the North is virtually one for the Kuklux of the South. It is celebrated by increased outrages, and is the signal for greater persecution of Republicans. The Republicans of Connecticut have surely powerful motives for straining every nerve to gain a victory. The defeat in New-Hampshire is to be neutralized, the lawlessness of the South reproved, the insult of Tammany's interference rebuked, and the hands of the entire Republican Party strengthened. We believe that there are in Connecticut a sufficient number of honest men, unbought by Tammany's gold, to cast their votes for the Republican candidates, and on the side of right, justice, and law. Every sign points to success. A large majority of the new vote is Republican, and the party is well organized. The interests depending on the issue of the campaign are of the highest importance, and an overwhelming effort should be made to bring out every Republican vote. In these days there is absolutely no excuse for "apathy" or indifference.

A New Insight into the Future.

The prophets are on the increase. Since the instructive vaticinations of the Prophet BERNEY reached us from Europe, we have been favored with an account of a female seer, whose powers appear to cast those of most wizards totally into the shade. This new sybil is only nineteen years of age. She lives in Louisville, Ky. Her name is CAROLINE KLEBERT, and her chief occupation consists in going into trances. While lying in this interesting condition, she gives utterance to her predictions. They are strange and fearful; and, if unembellished by the profound mysticism and poetic grace of those of the Prophet BERNEY, they have a directness of meaning and a force of expression peculiarly their own.

The Louisville journals, which appear to be quite charmed with her acquisition, print elaborate descriptions of Mrs. KLEBERT and her proceedings. It seems that the lady went into a trance just five years ago, and stayed in it twenty-four hours. At that time she predicted the present attack, and accurately foretold the time at which it would begin, and the length of time it would last. She likewise predicted a third and last visitation, to come on in precisely seven years' time from the present one, and to end in her death. Finally, she also prophesied the late Franco-German war and its results. This would clearly be rather a useful woman to have about a newspaper office. We should be glad to offer her an engagement, and then, perhaps, she could let us know when the Republicans of New-York are going to settle their difficulties, and begin to work for the good of the community at large. The lady has hitherto been exceedingly communicative as regards future events. She occasionally has spasms, when several persons are required to hold her. In the intervals, she regales the company with "snatches of familiar song," interspersed with remarks in the German and English languages. These, again, are alternated with revelations of the future of the most appalling character. Among other pieces of information for which society is already indebted to this Western sibyl, is that there is to be a wet Spring; a hot, dry Summer; a dreadful epidemic of a new and horrible type, which will carry off all who are attacked, and a fresh and most frightful European war in 1872, to which the late contest will be a mere flea-bite.

Still more momentous and threatening is Mrs. KLEBERT's announcement of the woes impending over this country, which may best be read, perhaps, in the report taken down from her own lips for the Louisville *Commercial*:

"In seven weeks from today a war sign will appear in the heavens, which will last fifteen weeks and then cease. This will be the forewarning of a terrible war between the whites and blacks in the United States. The first battle in the war of races will be fought in April, 1872, and the war will be brief, but terribly bloody. After this war has ceased three years another war sign will appear in the heavens, indicating a renewal of the present war in Europe. This war will last about three years, and all Prussia will glorify. Nine years after this war ceases another sign will appear in the heavens above the whole world, which will forewarn people all over the world of a religious war. This will be terrible, even unto one part as unto another of the whole face of the world. It will last nine years, and will temporarily cease for seven years, when beasts wearing seven horns, each of the form of a huge sabre, will appear to the world in large numbers, and the people inhabiting the world will stand in fear. The oceans will become red, and no vessel can sail upon their face. Men will cease to write. Ten years after the appearance of this beast upon earth a cross will appear upon the face of the sun, and although the people were surprised to see the moon cover the sun, they will still be more surprised when they see this."

At this point, we are told, a convulsion ensued, and the utterances of the prophetess were heard no more. The reporter ventures upon the somewhat irreverent criticism that the predictions are, "to say the least, queer." Whether the dismal announcement that "men will cease to write" will apply to journalists and authors does not appear—but if so, it would unquestionably be a "queer" result. It should be a great comfort to people to reflect that in this Western sibyl they possess a prophet whose merits so far surpass even those of the coherent and impressive BERNEY. If we may be forgiven the employment for once of a metaphor taken from a classic game not altogether unknown in the neighborhood of Louisville, Mrs. KLEBERT can "see" the Prophet BERNEY's prediction and "go him better"—any conceivable Munchausenism in the same line.

The Way to Deal With the Rogues.

That the people of this Metropolis are living under a despotism the like of which the world has never before seen, is generally admitted even by those who are helping to maintain its existence. We are oppressed not by stern military force, but by a compact and complex system of fraud, designed and perfected by men without character or shame. It is a dishonor to any people to be thus under the thraldom of a small but audacious clique. It would be bad enough if we were the victims of a military despotism; but, as it is, we are governed by men who have risen to their present positions simply by cunning and unscrupulousness—professional politicians who have succeeded in forming a combination among themselves, so nicely adjusted in all its parts, that the fidelity and activity of all who compose it are assured.

It may be safely said that the intelligent and honest portion of this community ought by this time to appreciate fully the situation into which we have drifted. People are becoming conscious of the fact that the very tenure of their property, and the security of their persons, are endangered. Every one is asking his neighbor how long this state of things will continue? Is there no relief? Is it decreed that this state of slavery shall be endured forever? These questions demand a solution. A remedy must be found for the evils we have so repeatedly exposed. The alarming crisis in our affairs exacts a duty from every citizen, and it must be performed. An individual, alone and unaided, can accomplish nothing; but when combined with others—when all the better elements of society act in harmony—what may not be done?

The people want, and they must have, leaders—and, above all, organization. Let even a few men of known property and reputation—resolute, earnest men—determine that the present state of things shall be put an end to, and under them, as leaders, thousands of those who are suffering in silence will rally to what may be a contest for their firesides. Let associations be formed in every election district of this City, with organizations based upon them, and when their ranks are filled with earnest men, let these associations be united under a system of mutual co-operation. It will be the labor of but a short time to marshal in this way a host of resolute men who will be able to free us from our present perils. Frauds would be stopped at the ballot-box, and each man's vote would have its proper weight. When these results are obtained, there will be but a short term of life left to the "Ring." Its disciplined agents effect their purposes through organization. Let there be counter organization. Let party considerations be ignored. Let the only object be the purification of the City Government and the Courts. Issues like these will go straight home to the sympathies of this community, and every intelligent man will understand and accept them. Fighting the battle on this line, under earnest and determined leaders, with an organization of the good elements of society, will insure success. Who will take an active part in forming such organizations? Let us hope that a few men will have the public spirit to come forward and lead the way.

MINOR TOPICS.

An English Professor published, a few weeks ago, a plan for the abolition of war, similar to that indicated in the memorial offered yesterday by Mr. SUMNER, in the Senate. To the historical student and the believer in human progress there is no experiment more seductive than that which aims at the establishment of "a Court of Nations, where all questions may be decided without the arbitrament of the sword." But, unfortunately, like the poet's dream of the "Parliament of man, the federation of the world," it belongs too unmistakably to the distant future to be a subject of vital present interest. The greatest statesman of this generation understood his time when he pinned his faith to "blood and iron," as the only ultimate arguments in international difficulties. It will be time enough to talk of nations bringing quarrels, great and small, to a Supreme Court of Arbitration when we find a similar mode of settlement become the rule and not the exception in trades disputes and private litigation. There are too many open quarrels in Europe at present to render a Court of Nations in the slightest degree possible, for one generation at least. All that our Government can very well do is to practice the moderation which Mr. SUMNER's memorial, in pleasing contrast with previous manifestoes from the same source, inculcates. The example of international arbitration, carried out to the satisfaction of both sides, will do more to prepare the way for its general adoption than bushels of resolutions.

The affairs of France are in a sort of deadlock that cannot very well exist for many days longer. The only encouraging symptoms of the situation are that Marseilles is tranquil, and that at Lyons the regular authorities have resumed the administration temporarily assumed by the Communists. In Paris, on the other hand, the insurgents are, most unquestionably, masters of the situation. Already a scheme of municipal independence similar to that which we indicated yesterday, has been promulgated. The names given as probable heads of the new Government are, for the most part, fanatical theorists and blatant demagogues. Paris is perpetually furnishing us with analogies to the condition of our own civic rule, and in the fact that about one-half of the population abstained from voting at the elections of Sunday, we have an instructive parallel to the annually repeated process that has given us even baser materials than now constitute the municipal leaders of the capital of France. In presence of Paris independent and revolutionary, the Versailles Government keeps protesting, abusing, appealing—everything but acting, while the Assembly seems bewildered, and the army indifferent or irresolute.

RULLOFF, the Admirable Crichton of murderers, is certainly to be hanged. The Court of Appeals yesterday affirmed, unanimously, the decision of the lower Court, and as RULLOFF did not add to his many accomplishments that of being a Tammany politician, there is little probability of the Governor standing between him and the last penalty of the law. Next to relieving society of his presence, RULLOFF could render the public no greater service than by devoting the brief space of life that remains to him, to the writing of a truthful sketch of his checkered career. If he could, in the near presence of death, but lay aside the charlatan, and resume the manhood he so grossly perverted, we might have a narrative of talents misdirected and opportunities abused that would be no less interesting as a psychological study than valuable as a text for moral illustration.

The first legislative sop to the Roman Catholics, as a set-off against the withdrawal of the sectarian grant, has passed the State Senate. The bill professes to authorize the erection by religious corporations of school-houses and houses for the clergy. Under this plausible phraseology is disguised the practical removal of existing restrictions upon the acquisition of real estate by religious bodies. Taken in connection with the irresponsible powers which the Tax Levy bill seeks to confer upon four men in this City, it needs very little penetration to foresee the insidious but certain aggrandizement of the most despotic Churches, as the main result of the bill. History teems with examples of how much human freedom, and the purity of the Church itself, have suffered from the possession of great wealth and temporal power. There is not a truly democratic thinker in the world who does not recognize the fact that great spiritual corporations and republican institutions cannot coexist. But then, our rulers are men whom it would be the most ludicrous exaggeration to call thinkers, and with whom a greedy clutching at the spoils of office stands in place of all that they know of or care for true democracy.

The minority report on Erie submitted to the Legislature by Mr. WEED, is exhaustive, impartial, and convincing. He maintains that the Directors' Classification act was, when passed, understood to be simply a legislative experiment—that apart altogether from its special misapplication by the Erie directors, the provisions of the bill are in direct opposition to the recognized principle that it is the right of every person to manage and control his own property—that in practice the bill has produced no such logical results as its promoters claimed for it—that on the contrary, it has been productive of the most disastrous results, among which the following may be enumerated: A number of reckless and unscrupulous men have, by means of this law, perpetuated their possession and control of one of the greatest and most important corporations in this State. As undisputed evidence of their mismanagement and fraud, we have the record from their own reports that within three years $58,425,700 have been added to the capital of the road, the disposal of which is unaccounted for. Or, stated in another way, the owner of one share in Erie three years ago owned 1-250,000 part of the corporate property, and his share had a market value of $80; while today, without having in the interval received one cent of dividend, he finds himself in possession of only 1-800,000 part of the property, with a share valued at $20, "and fast fading from his view at that." The criticism of the flimsy defense of the present managers is put with admirable clearness and point, and the reflections upon the effect of the perpetuation of mismanagement so gross as that of Erie upon foreign investors, receives the forcible treatment it deserves.

Senator HOWE has written a very manly and outspoken letter to Mr. THEODORE TILTON, in reply to certain strictures in the *Golden Age* upon the removal of Mr. SUMNER from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Senator from Wisconsin selects the article in the *Golden Age* for reply, "not because it is better or worse than others," but because of the position of Mr. TILTON's letter in the field of polemics. He assumes that its failure to describe the position must arise either through ignorance or deliberate choice. The three leading allegations—that the change was intended to punish Mr. SUMNER, that it resulted from his opposition to the San Domingo scheme, and that the punishment was dictated by the President, are expressly denied, and Mr. TILTON is criticised for some rather hyperbolical expressions he had derived from the minority in the Senate. The editorial reply seems to be lacking in the idiomatic vigor of Senator HOWE's assault, but both as they appear in this week's *Golden Age* will amply repay perusal. No one can question Mr. TILTON's sincerity, and he is always a man whom it is desirable to convince when he is, or seems to be, wrong.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, Chairman of the Select Committee of nine to which the Message of the President was referred, asking legislation which would "effectually secure life, liberty and property in all parts of the United States," has reported a bill in accordance with the recommendation of the Message. The bill, which will be found at length in our report of Congressional proceedings, is what the position of affairs seemed to call for. Jurisdiction is given to the United States Courts over all offenses committed against the rights or property of citizens, acts of rebellion are defined, and authority is given to the President to take all necessary proceedings for the suppression of lawless organizations. The bill met with opposition from the Democrats, and a debate commenced which will test the opinion of Congress on the subject.

A very slight perusal of the majority report upon the repeal of the Directors' Classification act of 1869, will explain the origin of the delay and hesitation that have attended its production. A more wretchedly one-sided, inadequate, and altogether flimsy report, was never presented upon a question of equal importance. No attempt is made to deal with the damning facts so ably summarised in the minority report of Mr. WEED, and the Committee betray their thoroughly partisan bias by dismissing the opposition with the curt phrase that it is "founded upon personal hostility to the leading officers in the management of the Erie Railway Company." Two other propositions are laid down by the majority, viz., that "the principle of the bill is not new, and that legislation of a similar character has been applied to railroad management in Great Britain and in other States." This last phenomenon is satisfactorily explained in the report of Mr. WEED. The report, which is really contained in the opening and closing paragraphs, concludes with a reiteration of the statement of personal hostility against FISK, GOULD and Co., with a gratuitous and contemptibly lame assertion about the intentions of the English shareholders, and with the highly gratifying announcement that the road is in excellent condition, and fully meets the public wants. A more conclusive proof could not have been given of the weakness of the case in favor of Erie than this miserable attempt at whitewashing its management.

The rapidity with which the Democratic majority at Albany are demolishing democratic institutions, is fitted to arouse the most torpid of our educated citizens. Yesterday the Viaduct Railroad bill was hurried through the Assembly "just as it came from the Senate." Among the various provisions for public spoliation, is one authorizing the Supervisors of Westchester to bond the county on behalf of the road, whether the people are opposed to such an exaction or not. A companion instance of the Imperial power aimed at by the Ring, will be found in Mr. CREAMER's bill for the vesting of the appointment of the Board of Education in the Mayor of this City, which yesterday passed the Senate. Senator KENNEDY showed how grossly inconsistent is this bill with previous Democratic professions, and how completely it proves the hollowness of their expressed solicitude for popular self-government. We have already shown how essential a part of the schemes of the Ring this measure is, and how grossly the people will be cheated of their rights when it has become law.

JEFF. DAVIS.

More About His Speech in Selma—The Cause of the Rebellion Not One of the Dead Issues with Him.

We find in the Selma (Ala.) *Press* of Saturday last a more complete account of the reception given JEFFERSON DAVIS, in that city, than was contained in the Democratic papers published there. The *Press*, which is a Republican paper, describes the affair and reports DAVIS' speech thus:

"Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of a Memphis life-insurance company, arrived in this city on Sunday night, from Montgomery. On Monday he received many calls, and in the evening he held quite a levee in the parlor of Keipp's Hotel, which was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. About 11 o'clock a brass band appeared on Alabama-street, in front of the hotel, accompanied by a crowd of two or three hundred people. The band discoursed 'The Bonnie Blue Flag,' and on the cessation of the music, loud calls were made for 'DAVIS,' 'DAVIS.' In answer to the call the chief of the fallen Confederacy appeared on the balcony, and addressed the crowd for about ten minutes in a strain of impressive eloquence, which told with powerful effect upon his hearers. He commenced by complimenting, in general terms, the people of Alabama. He had always loved them, and now felt that he could rest in peace with them forever. They were bone of his bone, and flesh of his flesh. Alabama and his own State of Mississippi were yet one in principle, as they once had been one in Territory. Their people had sent forth their sons to battle on the same fields for their rights as States. But, asked the speaker with bitter emphasis, are they States now? Yet, proceeding in an exultant tone, he declared that *State sovereignty, although defeated in the late struggle, will ultimately triumph;* its day of success might not come in his time, but he would live and die in the belief that it would surely triumph. He declared that no people on earth had ever suffered as had the Southern people since the surrender of the Southern armies, and he loved them for the fortitude with which they had borne the oppression heaped upon them. He had *always been willing to give his life for his people, and now, if any Yankee power wanted his blood to atone for any action of the Southern people,* they could take it. On him the Government had done its worst, and for himself he did not care, but for the sake of the people whom he loved, he *would forbear to express more fully the feelings of his heart. He never had asked pardon for what he had done, and he never would, for he felt that he had done no wrong.* Mr. DAVIS concluded amid the applause of the crowd, which had loudly cheered the salient points of his speech. As he retired, the band struck up 'Dixie,' after which calls were made for Gen. PETTUS and Gen. MORGAN, but no response was accorded, and the crowd soon after separated. Mr. DAVIS looks to be in fine health."

Commenting editorially upon these utterances, the *Press* says:

"In his brief speech in this city on Monday night last JEFFERSON DAVIS reiterated his faith in the doctrine of State sovereignty, and asserted his belief in its ultimate triumph. This is the first occasion of which we have any knowledge that Mr. DAVIS has, in public, touched upon the general political questions that agitate the country. It must be that the recent election in New-Hampshire, the native State of his friend PIERCE, produced an unusual degree of exultation in his mind. It may be that the expectation of a Democratic success in the Presidential contest of 1872 was strengthened and confirmed into confidence, and he would no doubt consider such a victory as the ultimate triumph of State sovereignty. It is well that the people all over the country should know that so distinguished a champion of State sovereignty as JEFFERSON DAVIS has not given up hope of the ultimate triumph of that cause. In its behalf great armies have been raised, a gigantic war waged, bloody battles fought, public debt has been piled mountain high, and widows and orphans created by hundreds of thousands—yet it did not succeed. But now the chief who championed it, and who marshaled its forces, tells the people that he yet has confidence in its ultimate triumph. We commend these views to the consideration of that portion of the Northern Press and people which has been led to believe that the cause of the rebellion is a 'dead issue' in the minds of leading men at the South."

TELEGRAMS.

The Paris Revolution Still on the Wane.

The Regular Authorities Restored at Lyons and St. Etienne.

Plans and Announcements of the Communists.

Assassination of the Duc D'Aumale Advocated.

Indictment of Nevada Vigilants for Murder Recommended.

FRANCE.

Plans of the New Government of Paris—Tone of the Communist Journals—Result of the Elections on Sunday—The Best Citizens Abstain from Voting—Speech by President Thiers.

PARIS, March 27.—The official journal of the Central Republican Committee, in an editorial in today's issue, says the first task of the newly-elected municipality of Paris will be the compilation of a charter that will secure the rights of the people, and prevent the representation of the large towns being swamped by the country. A second article in the same journal demands that all matters essentially Parisian must be within the domain of the Commune.

La Nouvelle République advises the Commune to pronounce the dissolution of the rotten Assembly, and to impeach its members.

La Verite says the Deputies from Paris to the National Assembly have determined to resign, and merely await the opportunity. The same journal says that a new Misistry will soon be formed, which will include the Duc DE BROGLIE in the office of Foreign Affairs, and Marshal MCMAHON in the Ministry of War.

The Conservatives were successful in Sunday's elections only in the Arrondissements of the Bourse, the Louvre and Passy. The rich generally abstained from visiting the polls, and the merchants voted the Conservative ticket. The individuals elected are obscure, with the exceptions of FLOURENS, BLANQUI, PYAT, and GAMBON.

Barricading continues, and the utmost vigilance is manifested by the insurgent Nationals. The Place Vendome has the aspect of a camp.

It is said the Versailles Government is negotiating with the Prussians to allow an increase of the number of French troops on this side of the Loire.

Rumor says that Gen. CREMER is suspected by the Committee, and has gone to Versailles.

VERSAILLES, March 27.—M. THIERS made an eloquent though brief address in the National Assembly today, in which he defended the wisdom of his policy, and took a solemn oath that he would not betray the Republic.

LONDON, March 28.—The *Times'* special dispatch says that Paris has nearly resumed its usual appearance.

Of 500,000 electors in Paris only 200,000 voted at the elections of Sunday. Twenty of the members of the Committee were elected.

It is expected that M. BLANQUI will be the President of the new Government, and that its power will centre in FLOURENS, PYAT, DELESCLUZE, LEFRANC and VERMOREL.

Four Generals are occupied at Versailles with the question of the military reorganization of the country.

The *Times* special also states that the Prussians daily ask the Versailles Government to agree to the German occupation of Paris, and are as frequently refused.

Quiet Reigning at Marseilles—The Regular Authorities Restored at Lyons—The German Army of Occupation Stationary—Assassination of Duc D'Aumale Advocated.

VERSAILLES, March 28.—Marseilles continues tranquil. At Lyons the regular authorities have resumed the administration of affairs, and at St. Etienne, where the Reds obtained control for a while, the Government officers have been restored, and order now prevails.

The army of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, occupying France, which has been in motion for a few days past, is now stationary.

PARIS, March 28.—*Le Soir* reports that 180,000 votes were cast at the elections of Sunday, about half the number polled at the last *plebiscitum*.

The *Journal Official* contains an article signed by VAILLANT, advocating the assassination of the Duke D'AUMALE.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Preparing for the Final Peace Negotiations—Debate in the British House of Commons—Exportation of Arms to Belligerents.

BRUSSELS, March 28.—The plenipotentiaries of France and Germany met at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the French Legation. The opening proceedings were wholly formal. Credentials were exchanged and preparations made for future meetings.

LONDON, March 28.—The House of Lords adjourned to-night after an uninteresting discussion of the defects of the present military system.

In the House of Commons the drift of debate was toward legislation to prevent the exportation of arms to belligerents. Messrs. LOWTHER, JAMES, PALMER and others advocated Parliamentary action, but the Attorney-General thought the existing laws sufficient. Increased stringency would tend to make such restrictions inoperative.

Private Property at Sea—Disturbances in Spain—Illness of the Queen of Sweden—Reduction of the Income Tax in India.

BRUSSELS, March 27.—The *Nord* say the initiative proceedings taken by the Cabinet of the Hague toward the neutralization of private property at sea has been entirely successful. The *Nord* adds that a proposition similar to that of the Dutch Government was made by Austria to Prince BISMARCK.

MADRID, March 27.—The *Impartial* (newspaper) of today has information that a Carlist band of sixty men has been beaten and dispersed in the Province of Lerida. There were attempts at disorder on Sunday in Sarogossa, Cordova, and Valencia. Republican agitation is reported from Antrobousce (Andalusia?) and Carlist demonstrations in the Basque provinces.... Spanish envoys have gone to Tangier to prefer claims upon the Government of Morocco on behalf of Spain.

LONDON, March 28.—A dispatch from Stockholm says it is the Queen, and not the King, who is now ill, and that the symptoms are alarming.

CALCUTTA, March 28.—The Council has reduced the income tax for one year.

THE SOUTH.

Impeachment of a South Carolina Judge—Drunkenness the Principal Accusation—Virginia Legislature—Expulsion of Two Delegates Recommended.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 28.—The House of Representatives yesterday adopted articles of impeachment against EDMOND W. JONES, Judge of the Second Judicial District. The articles were offered by Mr. SPARROW. Article 1 recited charges of drunkenness and disgraceful conduct in Raleigh; article 2, same offenses in Goldsboro; article 3, same offences in Tarboro; article 4, same offences in town of Williamston, Martin County, where he went to hold Court; article 5 charges offences committed in Williamston similar to those recited in article 4, but differing in certain particulars. The articles are generally supported, irrespective of party. SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS, the Chairman of the Board of Managers, and others, presented the articles to the Senate last evening. They were received, and Friday next, at 11 A. M., were fixed upon as the day and hour for the commencement of the sitting of the Court of Impeachment.

RICHMOND, Va., March 28.—The House, tonight, passed the Funding bill as it came from the Senate by 78 to 42. It provides for funding two-thirds of all bonds, stocks and certificates, with the interest accrued and accruing to July 1, 1871, except the five per cent. dollar bonds and the sterling bonds. For this two-thirds coupon registered bonds are to be issued, payable in thirty-four years, with interest payable semi-annually. Certificates of indebtedness are to be issued for the other one-third, payable when a settlement shall have been made with West Virginia. The House Committee on Bribery and Corruption, appointed during the railroad war in the Legislature, today resolved to recommend the expulsion of Messrs. FAYERMANN and ANDREWS, two colored members of the House.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

A Man in Arkansas Kills his Wife and Child and Shoots Himself—Another Murder in Arkansas—Vigilants in Nevada—The Grand Jury Directed to Inquire into the Recent Executions—Mrs. Fair's Trial in San Francisco.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 28.—On Thursday last, near Fayetteville, Ark., a man named ROWLAND murdered his wife and babe, and then blew out his brains. They had been separated for some time, and he called to see his wife at her sister's residence, where she was staying, and asked her to walk with him. She took the child with her, and in a few minutes the report of a pistol was heard, and ROWLAND and his wife and child were found weltering in their blood.... WILLIAM DODD, of Woodruff County, Arkansas, was shot and killed on Sunday last by three men named RAINEY, JACKSON and DAY, who met him in the woods and shot him down. They allege that DODD had threatened their lives.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Judge RISING, of Virginia City, Nevada, yesterday charged the Grand Jury with the duty to inquire into the facts of the hanging of ARTHUR P. HEFFRAN, by Vigilantes, and to indict all parties connected with the organization for murder. The *Daily Enterprise* this morning justifies the action of the Vigilantes, and advises the jury to find no indictments. Probably no indictments will be found.... A sufficient number of jurors have been obtained in the case of Mrs. FAIR, on trial for the murder of her late paramour, CRITTENDEN. The Court-room is thronged.

The New-Jersey Legislature — Erie Freight Bill—A Huge Private Grant Refused.

TRENTON, N. J., March 28.—In the Senate the Erie Freight bill was ordered to a third reading, without amendments; also, the bill increasing Justices' fees. In the House the bill granting to the Caven Point Dock Company, a private corporation, a strip of land, four miles long and two miles wide, in the Bay of New-York, below Jersey City, and conferring extraordinary powers as to the construction of docks, was debated for three hours, and finally refused a third reading. An attempt was made by the Democrats to bring up the Governor's veto message of the Jersey City charter, but was prevented by motions for delay on the part of the Republicans.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

MEMPHIS, March 28.—The story of FORRESTER, the supposed murderer of NATHAN, having been here recently, grew out of the fact that a noted St. Louis detective came here in search of him, when it was learned that FORRESTER had been here three months before.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 28.—BARZILLAI HUDSON, of the firm of B. & W. HUDSON, and one of the oldest merchants of this city, died today, aged seventy-eight. He commenced business here in 1812.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 28.—The Republicans nominated their city ticket today, with Ex-Lieut.-Gov. STANARD for Mayor, and prominent citizens for Controller and Treasurer.

BOSTON, Mass., March 28.—JAMES LINCOLN, a conductor of a gravel-train, was killed, yesterday, by falling under the cars.

RYE, N. Y., March 28.—The Republican Candidate for Supervisor of this town, was elected by a majority of from 25 to 30.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 28.—A first mortgage of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California, for $28,000,000, to D. O. MILLS and P. C. CALHOUN, of New-York, was recorded today.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"JESEBEL" AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

In the theatrical world it usually happens that when it rains it pours. Still another new comedy was last night launched upon the town. The house this time was the gay little box called the Fifth-avenue, and the play is from the cunning pen of Mr. BOUCICAULT. "Jesebel" was seen for the first time here by an audience great in number and merry and fashionable in character. The cast of the drama is appended:

George D'Artigues, who loved one woman and wedded another	Mr. D. H. Harkins
Alfred Ravel, his friend, who stood between both	Mr. George Parkes
Capt. Breitman, an old salt, in the German merchant service	Mr. W. Davidge
Cristol, a gentleman in a serious family difficulty	Mr. James Lewis
Palma, a Mexican vagrant	Mr. George De Vere
Cotteran, a Commissioner of Police at Bordeaux	Mr. W. E. Pierce
Germain, in the household of D'Artigues	Mr. W. Beekman
Mme. D'Artigues	Miss Clara Morris
Margaret Breitman, the "forgotten love"	Miss Linda Dietz
Lucele, the confidante of Mme. D'Artigues	Miss Kate Claxton
Gertrude, Cristol's last refuge	Miss Nellie Mortimer

"Jesebel" was listened to with deep attention, and while exceptions are to be taken to both its literary and dramatic methods and implications, there was much to warrant the applause the performance received. The scenic treatment of the piece is in most respects charming, and of the appointments we need only observe, at this writing, that they are all which the manager of this theatre has accustomed his public to look for. That closer examination of the qualities of Mr. BOUCICAULT's picturesque drama, which must be deferred for the present, we shall endeavor to present to our readers to-morrow.

Musical.

ATTRACTIVE BENEFIT NIGHT.

A special representation of "La Périchole," and the last to take place for some months at any rate, will occur at the Grand Opera-house to-morrow evening. "La Périchole" is one of OFFENBACH's freshest operas. While its music is deliciously tuneful, its story is coherent and amusing to a degree few of the composer's librettos have attained to. Besides, it has never been so well done here as by Mlle. AIMEE and M. GAUSINS—a fact already recorded in these columns—and the final opportunity to applaud these clever artists in their best parts ought not to be overlooked. To the frequenters of the theatre the occasion appeals with unusual force. The performance is given for the benefit of Mr. JAMES W. MORRISSEY, who, since the opening of the house, has had financial dealings with the audiences, and whose urbanity, from present indications, is remembered by a large proportion of their numbers. Mr. MORRISSEY's personal popularity, and the real attractiveness of the entertainment, will doubtless cause the auditorium to overflow. The bill and the beneficiary certainly deserve it.

WASHINGTON.

Another Day of San Domingo in the Senate.

Mr. Sumner and the Republican Party—Further Discussion on His Resolutions—Mr. Schurz Performs on the Second Violin—A Bill for the Enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment Under Consideration in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—There is a fact stated here now which indicates pretty plainly what has not heretofore been believed, that Mr. SUMNER has not only turned his back upon the Administration, but that he aims an attack on the Republican Party as well, and that he intends to keep up the fire so long as there is any prospect of the renomination of Gen. GRANT. After it was determined that Mr. SUMNER's speech was to be made yesterday, Senator BUCKINGHAM is said to have gone to him and entreated him to include in it a paragraph disclaiming any purpose or feeling of hostility toward the Republican Party, so that his speech could not be used against the success of the party in the election in Connecticut next Monday. Gov. BUCKINGHAM foresaw that unless Mr. SUMNER drew in the speech a sharp line between the party and the Administration, the effect in that State of his fierce arraignment would be deeply felt. Mr. SUMNER said he would take it into consideration, and having done so, the next day he declined absolutely to comply with the request, and it will be noticed that no such disclaimer appears.

FURTHER DISCUSSION ON SAN DOMINGO.

Today has been a much more lively day in the Senate, but Mr. SUMNER yesterday killed the interest of the public here in the San Domingo discussion, and the galleries were no more than usually well filled. Mr. HOWE concluded the speech he begun yesterday, occupying about an hour and a half after 1 o'clock, in reviewing the Sumner resolutions, and controverting the truth of many statements of fact and arguments which they contained. SUMNER was busily reading over some documents and papers on his desk, but evidently had one ear open for Mr. HOWE, for he gave visible signs of perceiving the force of the Judas Iscariot simile applied to him, which, though not very elegant or in the most approved taste, perhaps, he had himself, it is recollected, applied to Mr. HOWE five or six years ago for hesitating to support an extreme reconstruction measure. Mr. SCHURZ sat with his portfolio open before him, and both he and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN sprang to the floor together when HOWE concluded. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN was recognized by the chair, and spoke for a short time—mainly in defense of President GRANT against the personal assault, and reviewing his pre-eminent services to the country in the war, and subsequently during the accidental occupancy of the Presidency by ANDY JOHNSON, when reconstruction measures were entrusted by Congress to his execution, as General of the army. Mr. SCHURZ next gained the floor. He was fully prepared and was at his very best. His power as a disorganizer and a factionist had a clear field. He played one of his peculiar games in debate with even more than his accustomed success. This game consists in making an ingenious and aggravating demonstration, and then, when he has drawn an attack, he is found rolled up like a porcupine with sharp spines sticking out all around, not very dangerous, to be sure, but very annoying to those who may carelessly take hold of it. The sum and substance of his speech was a reiteration of the points against the President made by Mr. SUMNER yesterday. He especially directed himself to the task of setting aside the force of the precedent of our Government in the case of the annexation of Texas, and he tried his best to overcome the position taken by Mr. MORTON that during the pendency of that treaty President TYLER restrained Mexico from an invasion of the territory treated for, by a threat of war, which was understood by Mexico to be such. In the running debate on this subject, SCHURZ handled several Senators who were engaged in it pretty roughly, but failed to controvert Mr. MORTON's position. At 4½ o'clock he yielded for a motion for an Executive Session, stating that he expected to consume about an hour and a half in the conclusion of his speech. To-morrow the dispatch of Secretary ROBESON to Admiral LEE, in which reference is made to the letter of Capt. TEMPLE, will afford material for a further display of his oratorical scintillations. Throughout the pendency of this San Domingo question, Mr. SCHURZ has played the part of *Mephistophiles* to Mr. SUMNER's *Faust*, and has played it well. Mr. SCHURZ is naturally a destructionist, and he is always at his best when engaged in pulling down. His whole career exemplifies this illustration, and he is as much in his element now as ever.

SOUTHERN DISORDERS—A BILL REPORTED.

The House today began the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. SHELLABARGER from the Select Committee of nine, which is given elsewhere. The Democrats acquiesced in its introduction very gracefully. Mr. SHELLABARGER embarrassed them very decidedly by the generous manner in which he invited them to name a time when the debate should close. They declined to do so, fearing apparently that it might be looked upon as an admission that such a measure really ought to be passed at some time. Mr. SHELLABARGER thereupon informed the House that he would not call the previous question until Monday next, thus giving a whole week for debate. He then opened the discussion in one of the ablest arguments that has been heard in Congress for years. It was a close, logical, lawyer-like discussion of the question before the House, from a constitutional stand-point. In point of respectability, freedom from partisan rancor, or the slightest political feeling, it was very noteworthy. It is a happy augury for the new Congress and a return to the old way of doing things, to see a grave subject like this come up in a careful manner for thoughtful discussion, and it cannot but have its influence upon the country's general estimate of Congress. Mr. SHELLABARGER took the broad ground that under the fourteenth and fifteenth articles of the constitutional amendments, the National Government was bound to protect the citizen in his rights of person, property and in the pursuit of happiness, which, he said, had been adjudged in all the tribunals of the country from the foundation of the Government to the present time to be inherent elements of the citizenship accorded by the Constitution. On this basis, he elaborated the argument in favor of the bill, showing that it was a mere amplification of this power into the necessary detail for its enforcement. Mr. KERR, of Indiana, followed on the other side in a strong States Rights speech, controverting the constitutionality of the measure, and denying the necessity for its enactment. Gen. STOUGHTON, of Michigan, followed in a brief speech on the necessity for action, and the House adjourned. The passage of this bill is not assured. If some of the leading Republicans make up their minds that the bill is not unconstitutional it will probably pass, but there are some who think its effect is to obliterate State lines, and they want to be well assured of their position before voting for it. The Senate will probably take no action until they receive the House bill, and in the meantime talk everybody into utter weariness on the everlasting San Domingo business.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Mr. ANTHONY's amendment to the resolution previously passed, restricting the legislation of the Senate at this session, was taken up and considered awhile during the morning hour today. This amendment is to make any bill to suppress outrages at the South, which may be sent to the Senate by the House, a subject for consideration in the former body. The Democrats want to put in a provision that it shall be referred to a committee before action is taken by the Senate. The subject went over while this amendment was under consideration.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE SACS AND FOXES.

The delegation of Sacs and Foxes who have been here for some time with relation to their moving from their present reservation to the Indian Territory, had another interview with Secretary DELANO and Commissioner PARKER yesterday, the result of which was that all the differences were harmoniously adjusted, and the Indians will remove into the Indian Territory, according to the treaty stipulations, when they will receive their annuity of goods.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS.

The United States Treasurer today made a telegraphic transfer of $250,000 in coin from the United States Sub-Treasury at San Francisco, Cal., to the Sub-Treasury at New-York, through the Bank of California.

THE HIGH COMMISSION VISIT MOUNT VERNON.

All the members of the Cabinet, Secretary DELANO and the Attorney-General, accompanied the Joint High Commission on a trip to Mount Vernon this morning. There was, consequently, no Cabinet meeting today.

PARDON OF EDWINS, THE DEFAULTER.

CHARLES E. EDWINS, who was convicted about three months ago of embezzling money from the Treasury, and sentenced to six months in jail, was yesterday pardoned by the President, on account of his health.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill has been returned to the House with sixty or seventy Senate amendments. An effort will be made, before the close of the week, to dispose of this subject.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

JOHN W. WALDRON, to be Register of the Land Office at Greenleaf, Minn.; WILL CUMBACK, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Indiana.

Postmasters—John A. Derever, at Schenectady, N.Y.; B. Spellman, at Cold Spring, N. Y.; William Folleys, at Waverly, N. Y.; E. S. Coffin, at Cooperstown, N. Y.; W. L. Newton, at Gallipolis, Ohio; G. W. Porter, at Clinton, Iowa; S. G. Smith, at Peru, Ill.; E. J. Merrill, at Farmington, Me.; W. H. P. Steer, at Olneysville, R. I.; George Lockley, at East Saginaw, Mich.; William Hartsuff, at Port Huron, Mich.; J. M. Carter, at St. Johns, Mich.; Miss E. Billings, at Fernandina, Fla.; A. E. Meigs, at Austin, Minn.; Z. B. White, at Butler, Penn.; W. K. Robertson, at Greenville, S. C.; E. J. Marsh, at Chillicothe, Mo.; H. Ford, at Biddeford, Me.; G. G. Benedict, at Burlington, Vt.; C. W. Dalrymple, at Albion, Mich.; H. Bowen, at Janesville, Wis.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session today, confirmed the following nominations:

William Cumback, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fourth District of Indiana; Joseph Mason, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Twenty-second District of New-York; Frederick L. Manning, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Twenty-fourth District of New-York; Horace Candee, Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Twenty-third District of New-York; Michael Field, Register at St. Croix Falls, Wis.; George A. Metzgar, Register at La Crosse, Wis.; S. G. Burton, Receiver at La Crosse, Wis.; Geo. T. Hason, Receiver, at St. Croix Falls, Wis.; Geo. Bradley, Indian Agent for Michigan; James Belger, to be Major and Quartermaster in the army; Midshipmen C. S. Richman and Theo. Porter, to be Ensigns in the navy; retired Lieut.-Commander John H. Quackenbush, to be Lieutenant-Commander on the active list; First Lieut. Frank Barr, to be Captain in the revenue marine service; Lieut.-Col. Geo. L. Andrews, to be Colonel; Major Levi C. Bootes, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and a large number of promotions of Second Lieutenants. Postmasters—S. J. Murphy, of Marengo, Iowa; E. S. Chase, of Eau Claire, Wis.; C. Dasham, of South San Diego, Cal.; S. S. Matthews, of Pontiac, Mich.; M. Thompson, of Romeo, Mich.; John W. Hewson, of Cazanova, N. Y.; W. L. Seaton, of Jackson, Mich.; J. B. Watson, of Pulaski, N. Y.; William Pool, of Niagara Falls, N. Y.; A. J. Lorish, of Attica, N. Y.; J. J. Fisher, of Sparta, Wis.; G. C. Crawford, of Brunswick, Me.; David Brown, of Nebraska City, Neb.; J. J. Mathews, of Lyons, Iowa; A. Beemer, of Dover, N. J.; J. Stewart, of Washington, N. J.; E. R. Wise, of Warren, Ohio; J. M. Patterson, of Piqua, Ohio; Margaret Walker, of Sidney, Ohio; A. S. McClure, of Wooster, Ohio.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Commission at Washington—Views of the Different Members on Annexation—Cabral Protests Against Sumner's Misrepresentations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The San Domingo Commissioners have been the chief objects of interest here today, and their movements and sayings have been watched and listened to with much interest. They called on the President this morning, and had an hour's conversation. Dr. HOWE also called on Mr. SUMNER, and the rumor was immediately started that he had promised the latter that he would not sign any report in favor of annexation. Dr. HOWE don't get his opinions from Mr. SUMNER, any more than Mr. SUMNER gets his opinions from Mr. HOWE. Mr. WHITE is represented to be non-committal on all subjects connected with the investigation, and to be in a state of considerable disgust because the Commission returned so soon. BEN. WADE is recovering from his indisposition, and is making converts to annexation faster than any one else here. When asked what he thinks, an inquirer don't have to wait for a positive reply. He says annexation is for our advantage as well as for that of the Dominicans on every conceivable account, and that it will be a national misfortune to fail. The report is not yet signed, nor, in fact, yet quite finished, although all the main points have been essentially agreed upon. It is not yet determined when it will be sent to Congress.

Mr. SUMNER's friend and revolutionary patriot, JOSE MARIA CABRAL, who has been so often quoted by the Senator, is at last heard from in a reliable shape, but to an effect which upsets the Senator's calculations, and shows that, being in error as to everything else in regard to San Domingo, he is also in error as to CABRAL, according to CABRAL himself. The following interesting letter was obtained by the San Domingo Commission at Port-au Prince, from a friend of CABRAL, and is genuine, beyond question. It will be seen that CABRAL is even more solicitous for the truth of history than the Massachusetts Senator.

NEYBO, Feb. 18, 1871.

To the Honorable the President of the Senate of the United States of America, Washington.

SIR: The Hon. CHAS. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, in his speech on the proposed annexation of the island of San Domingo, delivered in the Senate of the United States on the 21st of December, 1870, says, referring to my actual policy: "I am assured that his policy is to bring the two Governments of Dominica and Hayti once more together, as they were down to the revolution and war which lasted from 1846 to 1848, terminating in the uncertain independence of the Dominican part of the island." The policy which Senator SUMNER attributes to me not being the one that either my party or myself are pursuing, I consider it my duty to protest, as I hereby do protest, against this part of said speech, and in so doing I believe that I have well interpreted the views of my associates and fulfilled one of the sacred duties imposed upon me as a party leader. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

J. M. CABRAL.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, March 28.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, presented a memorial from several hundred soldiers and sailors, mainly of New-York, referring to the Bounty Land bill of the late session, and asking that it may be amended so as to permit these lands to be held without requiring actual settlement thereon.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented a memorial asking for the adoption of such measures as will secure a Court of nations where all questions may be decided without the arbitrament of the sword, and urging that in the points at issue between Great Britain and the United States every effort be made to avoid a war between the two countries.

Under the rule of the Senate prohibiting general business, the memorials, instead of being referred to committees, were laid on the table.

SUMNER AGAIN AS THE COLORED MAN'S CHAMPION.

Mr. SUMNER offered the following:

Whereas, It is represented that FREDERICK DOUGLASS and his son were excluded from the common privileges of travelers on the mail steamer between Acquia Creek and Washington on account of their color; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia are hereby instructed to inquire into the facts of this case, and to consider what remedy can be applied to prevent a repetition of such treatment on account of color.

The Vice-President stated that the resolution not being one of inquiry, was inhibited under the rule limiting business, and could not be received without unanimous consent.

Mr. BAYARD objected, and the resolution was not received.

ACQUISITIONS FROM MEXICO.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into and report at the next session of Congress whether the Territory of Lower California and the Mexican States of Sonora and Chihuahua, or either of them, would be a desirable acquisition to the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN objected.

REPLIES TO SUMNER ON SAN DOMINGO.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the resolutions of Mr. SUMNER on San Domingo.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, continued his reply to Mr. SUMNER's indictment of the President. In a general denial of Mr. SUMNER's accusations he contended that instead of attempting to sell his country, as charged, BAEZ had furnished an example worthy of imitation in subordinating his personal aggrandizement, as a ruler, to bring peace to his country by annexation. The proposed sale to the United States, instead of a violation of the Constitution of Dominica, was in direct accordance with it, because the transfer was to be made, not at the arbitrary direction of that Government, but in deference to the popular will of that country. The United States was bound, under the law of nations, and by a clause of the original negotiation, to insure the preservation of peace between Hayti and Dominica, and the notification to that effect was no more an unfriendly act to Hayti than to any other nation, for it was addressed to the world at large. In conclusion, Mr. HOWE contended that the mission of the Republican Party was not ended, and he would beseech the man who would engage in its destruction to take his position with the common enemy, and not, Judas-like, stab in the back the party to which he professed to belong.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, said the whole case made out against the President was, that he had sent war-vessels to Dominican waters to preserve the peace there, pending the negotiations which contemplated a free expression of the sentiment of that people upon the annexation question. The moral effect of the presence of our fleet had prevented the shedding of one drop of blood, and Hayti had not uttered one word of complaint, and would never know of the great injury she had suffered, until the eloquent speech of the Senator from Massachusetts was read there. The act of the President was entirely justified by the obligations of international law. After an eulogium on the services of Gen. GRANT to the country in its darkest hour of peril, he said, this was the man upon whom all the vituperative adjectives of the vocabulary were heaped. He then inquired for what purpose the Senator from Massachusetts had precipitated this discussion, in advance of the report of the Commission, from which alone Congress and the public could form a correct judgment.

Mr. SUMNER said, if the Senator desired it, he would answer now. The Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. HOWE) had complained because he had brought this matter forward. The Senator from New-Jersey, (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN,) because he did not postpone it. He (SUMNER) would take counsel of neither Senator, but of his own heart, knowing that there was a system of lawlessness on the coast of San Domingo under the direct order of the President of the United States, he felt it his duty to expose it. There were some cases in which exposures were sufficient, and he felt this was one, and that the American people needed only to see the wrong to apply the remedy.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, in the course of further remarks said that he had not made up his mind on the San Domingo question, preferring to await the report of the Commission and to form his judgment upon that. As a sufficient answer to Mr. SUMNER's strictures upon the course of the Secretary of the Navy, he had read from the desk the dispatch of that official to Admiral LEE.

SCHURZ TO THE RESCUE.

Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, then took the floor. He did not think the report of the Commission which had just returned from a pleasant jaunt to San Domingo would prove very influential, either in the Senate or before the country, for he thought the treaty had already been effectually disposed of. The Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. HOWE) had displayed a wonderful knowledge of ancient and modern history, and not content with destroying CEASAR, CASSIUS, and prominent men of our own times, he had mercilessly used his hatchet upon the Senator from Massachusetts. The Senator's purpose was to show that public men had not declined in popular estimation, until they had manifested symptoms of their own mental deterioration. But, in this matter, the trouble was not so much a want of mental strength on the part of the Senator from Massachusetts, as it was a want of moral strength on the part of many other Senators. If it was proven that orders had been issued to our naval commanders in gross violation of the Constitution, then something more than mere rhetorical flourishes about Gen. GRANT's services, or about the Secretaries of State and Navy, would be required to answer the proof. Mr. SCHURZ proceeded to argue that, under the constitutional clause vesting in Congress the war-making power, the Executive could not commit an act of war, unless in the case of the actual invasion of the Territory of the United States, or by express Congressional authority. The instructions of the President to our naval force, directing them in certain contingencies to fire upon the vessels of Hayti, a Power with which we are at peace, was most clearly a usurpation of the war-making power.

In reply to queries of Messrs. HOWE of Wisconsin, and STEWART of Nebraska, as to whether discretionary power was not vested in the President, Mr. SCHURZ added that, if those Senators would turn to the debates of the Senate in February, 1859, they would find that President BUCHANAN had asked for discretionary power to protect our citizens in transit over the Isthmus of Panama, and the Senate has indignantly refused it. It was most audacious to contend—for that was the logic of it—that the President had any right to steal the war-making power away from Congress. The fact was, that President GRANT had fallen into the mistake of supposing that he was the United States of America. The doctrine that the President could commit belligerent acts, without the authority of Congress, and give as an excuse for it the condition of things in Hayti and Dominica, was the most absurd, mischievous and Anti-Republican doctrine ever advocated on the floor of the Senate. When such a doctrine was boldly ennunciated, it should be sifted to the bottom. It smacked very strongly of what was called in France "personal government." The Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) had been complained of for bringing the matter to the attention of the Senate, but in his (SCHURZ's) opinion he deserved the gratitude of the whole country for so doing. But the supporters of the President seemed to have admitted the constitutional argument to be against them, and they had fallen back as a last resort upon the weak and dangerous support of precedent. The only one referred to in our own history was that of the acquisition of Texas during the Administration of JOHN TYLER, and when JOHN C. CALHOUN was Secretary of State. The President's case was, indeed, a desperate one, when his apologists sought refuge in such company. But TYLER and CALHOUN asked to be excused from their company, because President TYLER at that time asserted he had no authority to employ force for the acquisition of Texas without the assent of Congress. His declaration was that he would use all his constitutional means to prevent Mexican interference pending the negotiations, and that the matter would be referred to Congress, when it met, for such action as it might deem proper. He did not order United States war-vessels to batter down Mexican towns or sink Mexican ships, but left the exercise of that power to Congress.

An animated and long colloquy here ensued between Messrs. SCHURZ and MORTON upon the proper interpretation of a dispatch from our Government informing the diplomatic representative of Mexico that the United States would regard with disfavor any attempt on the part of that Power to interfere with the Texans during the pendency of the negotiations.

Mr. SCHURZ contended that nothing more than an ordinary diplomatic correspondence was addressed to Mexico, which could bear no analogy to the acts of President GRANT; while Mr. MORTON insisted that it was a direct threat of war, and was so regarded at the time by both countries, and that Mr. BURTON, many years afterward, had so construed it.

While occupying the floor Mr. SCHURZ was repeatedly interrogated by different Senators upon constitutional questions, and was frequently prompted by Mr. SUMNER, whose seat is in his vicinity.

Before Mr. SCHURZ concluded the Senate went into Executive Session, and at 5¼ adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, presented the memorial of ARCHIE B. FISK, claiming that he was elected a member of Congress from the Fourth District of Mississippi, and protesting against the right of all the sitting members of that State. Referred to the Committee of Elections.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, from the Select Committee on the President's Message, reported a bill to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes. It was read, and is as follows:

A bill to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of any State, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the Constitution of the United States, shall any such law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of the State to the contrary notwithstanding, be liable to the party injured in the action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress, such proceeding to be prosecuted in the several District or Circuit Courts of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such Courts under the provisions of the act of the 9th of April, 1866, entitled "An Act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication, and the other remedial laws of the United States which are in their nature applicable in such cases.

SEC. 2. That if two or more persons shall within the limits of any State, band, conspire, or combine together to do any act in violation of the rights, privileges, or immunities of any person to which he is entitled under the Constitution and laws of the United States, which if committed within a place under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States would, any under law of the United States then in force, constitute the crime of either murder, manslaughter mayhem, robbery, assault and battery, perjury, subornation of perjury, criminal obstruction of legal process, or resistance of officers in discharge of official duty, arson, or larceny; and if one or more of the parties to said conspiracy or combination shall do any act to effect the object thereof, all the parties to or engaged in said conspiracy or combination, whether principals or accessories, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof, shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding $10,000, or to imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or both, at the discretion of the Court, provided that if any party or parties to such conspiracy or combination shall, in furtherance of such common design, commit the crime of murder, such party or parties so guilty shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer death, and provided also, that any offense punishable under this act begun in one Judicial District of the United States, and completed in another, may be dealt with, inquired of, tried, determined, and punished in either district.

SEC. 3. That in all cases where insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations or conspiracies, in any State, shall so far obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges or immunities named in and secured by this act, and the constituted authorities of such State shall either be unable to, or shall from any cause fail in or refuse, protection to the people in such rights, and shall fail or neglect through the proper authorities to apply to the President of the United States for aid in that behalf, and such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Fourteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and in all such cases it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty to take such measures by the employment of the militia, or of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by other means, as he may deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or combinations, and any person who shall be arrested under the provisions of this and the preceding section shall be delivered to the Marshal of the proper district to be dealt with according to law.

SEC. 4. That whenever, in any State or part of a State, the unlawful combinations named in the preceding section of this act shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authority of such State, or when the constituted authorities are in complicity with, or shall connive at, the unlawful purposes of such powerful and armed combinations, and whenever by reason of either or all of the causes aforesaid, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public safety shall become in such district impracticable, in every such case such combinations shall be deemed a rebellion against the Government of the United States; and during the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of the district which shall be so under the sway thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, and to declare and enforce, subject to the rules and articles of war, and other laws of the United States now in force, applicable in case of rebellion, martial law, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown, provided that the President shall first have made proclamation as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse; and provided, also, that the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the 1st day of June, A. D. 1872.

SEC. 5. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to supersede or repeal any former act or law, except so far as the same may be repugnant thereto, and any offenses heretofore committed against the tenor of any former act shall be prosecuted, and any proceeding already commenced for the prosecution thereof shall be continued and completed, the same as if this act had not been passed, except so far as the provisions of this act may go to sustain the validity of such proceedings.

The bill was read a first and second time, when the Speaker said the question now was on ordering it to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. SHELLABARGER said he should not call the previous question prior to next Monday, unless the House by its order indicated that it should be sooner done. He then opened the debate, explaining in detail the provisions of the bill. The subject touched the liberty and rights of all the people, and, doubtless, the destiny of the Union itself. He showed the relations of the bill to the Constitution, the power to pass it, and the justice and wisdom of the measure, and said in the course of his remarks, there was added to the Constitution in express words, that all persons born or naturalized in this country were citizens of the United States as well as of the several States. This was done for a purpose. It was also added that no State should make or enforce any law abridging the rights of citizenship; and further, that no State shall deprive citizens of the equal protection of the law. The provision did not stop there, but with still more abundant caution, added that Congress shall have power, by legislation, to enforce the provision. We all, being citizens of one Republic, have, as such, the same privileges and immunities, and these privileges and immunities shall not be abridged; under the laws of the nation and the States there shall be protection, and Congress shall have power to make laws to secure such protection. Putting these constitutional elements together, where was the doubt that Congress may, by appropriate legislation, protect the rights of citizenship so zealously and transcendently guaranteed and made eternal by the Constitution itself? The provision guarantees equal laws and protection for all, and when a State denies protection to the citizens, Congress may by law enforce the provision.

Mr. SHELLABARGER referred to the laws and the Supreme Court decisions in support of his argument.

Mr. KERR, of Indiana, in reply to Mr. SHELLABARGER, said the gentleman's assumption of power was quite as extraordinary in its character as were the provisions of this bill, and with his ideas of constitutional law he was surprised at it. The amendments to the Constitution guarantee to the people certain great personal rights. The article of the Constitution to which the gentleman referred conferred no new grant of power to Congress, nor did it take away any pre-existing power of the States; it simply declared who should be citizens of the United States. The definition of citizenship was the same before as it was after the constitutional amendment was passed. Nothing was more or better settled than this, and he quoted from Chancellor KENT and Ex-Attorney-General BATES in support of his assertion.

In the course of his argument reviewing the provisions of the bill, he asked what State of the South, or of the Union, had in a single instance ever undertaken to deny the equal protection which was involved in the constitutional term "due process of law?" There was no power to supersede State authority, or prescribe any code for the States or tamper with them in the administration of their own local system. There was no power to go into the States and control their legislation, substituting new machinery, the peculiar characteristics of which might be hateful to them as well as grossly outrageous and unconstitutional, and administered in such a way as to aggravate and irritate the people to the point of resistance. He was in favor of the most signal punishment being inflicted for lawlessness, whether in the States of the South or of any other section; but it should be done under their own Constitution and laws, and the power of the Federal Government should not be used except as auxiliary to the State Constitution and laws, and not superior to them. The Federal authorities were not competent or authorized to dictate a new system but simply to aid the States on application of the States themselves in maintaining their own domestic peace and order. The pending bill sponged out all the reserved power of the States as to their own local administration of affairs.

Mr. STOUGHTON, of Michigan, took the floor to expose the Kuklux outrages, and after some further discussion, the House, at 3½ o'clock, adjourned.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.—$500 reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 60 cents. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture, and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Furniture and Furniture Coverings.—All the new styles of first-class Furniture; also the latest importations of Curtains and Furniture Coverings.
G. L. KELTY & CO.,
Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway,
Near Astor-place.

As this is the Season to Strengthen and increase the growth of hair, modern science has tested CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, and it is the only nutritious and elegant hair-dressing in the world for restoring gray hair, stopping its falling, and increasing its growth.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Window-Shades.—Best Scotch Holland, with the best patent self-acting fixtures, at reduced prices.
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A.—"White's Patent Lever Truss" and "DR. GREGORY'S HERNIA LOTION," used according to directions, cures Rupture permanently Call at No. 744 Broadway.

James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms. Orders of Dance—original designs.

Milton Gold Watch.

The recent introduction of the Milton Gold Watches will, to a great extent, if not entirely, satisfy a great public necessity in this country, without pretending to sell an article all pure gold: yet with the single exception of intrinsic value, the EUROPEAN MILTON GOLD WATCH COMPANY can give all who purchase one of their Watches one that is in every other respect fully equal to the best Gold Watch manufactured. These Watches have long been known both in England and France, where their merits are fully acknowledged. The Milton Gold Watch is impervious to time, and no matter how long in use will always retain its original appearance; in fact, a first-class expert can hardly tell it from the best gold, while the price at which they are sold, 150 per cent. less than a Gold Watch, places them within the reach of all. The Company have opened at No. 256 Broadway, where, from the inducements offered to the public, they will certainly do an extensive business.

We Regard Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP as invaluable for the purposes for which it is designed, and would have it if its price were double what it now is.

Wood Hangings—Patent Perfected.—Warranted if put on walls by KELTY, Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway, near Astor-place.

DIED.

CONRADT.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, March 28, 1871, ERNEST THEOPHILUS, only son of Theophilus M. and Emma B. Conradt, in the 22d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at Christ Church, corner Clinton and Harrison streets, Brooklyn, on Thursday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

CODDINGTON.—On Monday, March 27, BERTHA LOUISE, daughter of S. F. B. and Margaret Coddington, aged 3¼ years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 343 West 22d-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DALY.—On Sunday, March 26, of diphtheretic croup, HERBERT, infant son of Charles and Charity Daly, aged 1 year and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, March 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 317 West 42d-st.

DISBROW.—On the 28th inst., SUSAN A., wife of Joseph P. Disbrow, in the 50th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 27 West 38th-st., on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock.

DUSENBERRY.—At Tuckaho, on Tuesday, 28th March, CHARLES DUSENBERRY, in the 79th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAWRANCE.—On Monday, March 27, MARGARET L., relict of the late Thomas Lawrance, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, corner of Stuyvesant-st. and 2d-av., on Thursday morning, March 30, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

MOTT.—At Purchase, on Monday, the 27th inst., WALTER MOTT, in the 86th year of his age.

Funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 12½ o'clock.

MOORE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 28, JARED L. MOORE, in the 44th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Epiphany, in Stanton-st., near Essex, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

RITTER.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, on the evening of Monday, the 27th inst., GERTRUDE, youngest daughter of John P. and Mary A. Ritter.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Church, Yonkers, at 12 o'clock Thursday morning, 30th inst. Carriages will be at Yonkers depot on arrival of the 10¼ train from City. Return train 2:20 P. M.

THOMPSON.—On Tuesday, 28th inst., of consumption, EMMA, beloved wife of H. R. Thompson, and daughter of William Beard, Brooklyn, aged 26 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 45 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHEELER.—At Dover, N. H., March 25, JOHNNY, youngest child of Dr. James H. and Anna F. Wheeler, aged 1 year and 4 months.

WILBUR.—On Tuesday, March 28, inst., at his late residence, No. 213 West 49th-st., after a severe illness, DEXTER E. WILBUR, in the 39th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Pilgrim Baptist Church, West 33d-st., on Thursday, March 30, at 12 o'clock M. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

WYMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, 27th inst., at the residence of his father, LUTHER B., Jr., second son of L. B. Wyman, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 184 Joralemon-st., without further notice.

WHEELER.—At Tarrytown, March 25, Mrs. SARAH H. WHEELER, aged 63 years.

Funeral services at the M. E. Church, Tarrytown, on Wednesday, March 29, at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave 30th-st., Hudson River Railroad, at 9 and 10:45 A. M. Carriages in waiting at the depot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Diamond Rings, $30, $40, and $50, to $500 each.
Diamond Studs, $40, $50, and $60, to $600 a set
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, April 1, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½; on WEDNESDAY at 8½; on THURSDAY at 10, and on SATURDAY at 11½.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
No. 686 Broadway, successors to E. V. Haughwout & Co., offer BARGAINS IN FINE SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY. Ivory-handled Table-knives, $7 75 dozen; Dessert-knives, $5 75 dozen; Ivory-handled Table-knives, silver-plated blades, $11 50 dozen.

GILLON'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is strongly recommended by medical men for general use, especially during the Spring and Summer months, as agreeable, cooling and corrective of the blood and skin. Sold by all grocers and druggists.
W. FLEMING & CO., Importers,
No. 87 Warren-st., New-York.

$2.500 FOR $1 FOR WHOLE TICKET; half, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, address LUTHY & CO., No. 240 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

COMPRESSED IVORY SOLID SLEEVE buttons, animals' heads, glass eyes, assorted colors, martingale rings, checks, &c. WM. M. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st.

ROYAL HAVANA.—PRIZES CASHED IN Havana and Kentucky lotteries. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st. Box No. 4,234.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 3 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE DARK BLUE,"

A new and richly illustrated

ENGLISH MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Number I. now ready for delivery.

A new, high-class, English monthly magazine, fostered by some of the highest talent that the University of Oxford has produced, aided by men of great literary reputation, and beautifully illustrated by the first artists and wood engravers of the day.

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GINX'S BABY. 12mo., cloth.................$1 25
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AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, in morocco binding; size, 4 by 7 inches; good paper; $1.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

THE WEDDING NUMBER OF THE LONDON GRAPHIC

Will arrive in New-York by steamer Cuba about April 11, with a complete account of the wedding of the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne, and with a series of splendid engravings, executed in the highest style of the art of wood engraving, for which THE GRAPHIC is so famous.

This is an extra number, distinct from the regular weekly issue. It is inclosed in an elegant cover, specially designed for the occasion, and printed in white and gold. Price 30 cents.

Copies can be ordered (in advance) of
AUGUST BRENTANO,
No. 33 Union-square, Broadway, New-York.
*** Sent by mail, post free, for 40 cents.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE FIGHT IN DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL: Showing How the German Boy Thrashed the French Boy, and How the English Boy Looked on. Price 25 cents.

ALSO, IN REPLY TO THE SAME:

THE TRUE STORY ABOUT THE FIGHT AT DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL: Showing How the French Boy Began the Fight, Boasting was Punished, and Justice Done. Price 25 cents.

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No. 33 Union-square, Broadway, New-York.

***The trade supplied by the American News Company, by Messrs. Oakley, Mason & Co., and by Messrs. Lee, Shepard & Dillingham.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

"LITERARY EMPORIUM,"
No. 33 Union-square, Broadway, New-York.
As several New Works, which were announced by some of the leading publishers for immediate issue, have not yet appeared, the advertisement of BRENTANO'S New Bulletin is postponed until FRIDAY NEXT, the 31st inst.
AUGUST BRENTANO, Book-seller and Publisher,
No. 33 Union-square, New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Business at the Exchange yesterday, (March 28.) was again active, and the result of the day's transactions on the whole favorable, nearly all the property offered being disposed of at fair prices. None of the real estate, however, included in the various sales, was of such a class as to draw out a large number of investors and, as a natural consequence, the markets presented less of animation than has marked it during the last two or three successful business days. The following is in brief a review of the transactions:

MULLER, WILKINS & Co., by order of the executors of A. H. LAWRENCE, deceased, sold the premises known as No. 13 Park-place, between Broadway and Church streets, embracing a lot 24.6 by 75, with a four story brick store thereon, 24.6 by 48. E. A. PARMALEE purchased the property for $46,100. At another sale by order of the executors of Mrs. MARY CROW, deceased, Mr. MULLER disposed of a four-story English basement brown-stone house and lot, known as No. 136 Lexington-avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, for $15,000; purchaser WM. A. LAMAITT. The same firm also sold at public auction a three-story brick house and lot, the latter 24.8 by 100, with a frame stable on the rear thereof, No. 485 Second-avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, for $14,400, to E. BROWN, and a three-story brown-stone front house and lot, on the south side of Forty-second-street, west of Tenth-avenue, (No. 3 Morris-place,) to JOHN E. DEVELIN, for $10,200. Three lots situated on the west side of Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, were in addition offered, but not sold, although a bid of $400 per lot was received.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, at two several Supreme Court sales in foreclosure, under the direction respectively of Messrs. D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., and GRATZ NATHAN, referees; sold the following property: Four lots, north-east corner of Eleventh-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street, sold in one parcel to F. PAYSON for $11,250. Three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, No. 352 West Nineteenth-street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, sold for $15,000 to SAMUEL KOCH; also, at public auction, two extra size lots, on the north side of West Forty-sixth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; sold to J. BLAKCWELL at $2,300 each. The legal sale of a house and lot, on the south side of Thirtieth-street, 125 feet east of Eighth-avenue, under the direction of J. H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, was adjourned indefinitely, as was also the Sheriff's sale of twelve lots, with water rights, on One Hundred and Twentieth-street, east of Avenue A.

JAMES M. MILLER, at public auction, disposed of the premises No. 61 West Fourteenth-street, comprising a three and a half story and basement brick house, known as Ferrero's Hall, and lot, 25 by 112.6. The building covers the lot. The property brought $45,525, and the purchaser's name, as given out by the auctioneer, was MOLTON. Mr. MILLER also sold the premises No. 173 McDougal-street, between West Fourth and Amity streets—a three-story brick house and lot, 24 feet front, for $18,950; name of purchaser said to be MERRIAM. But little information could be gained from the auctioneer or his clerk regarding either of these transactions, both seeming disinclined to enlighten the public concerning them. At a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of C. A. JACKSON, Esq., referee, Mr. MILLER, in addition, sold a three-story brick house and lot on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, for $14,500, to ARIA J. MYERS, the owner of the mortgage foreclosed and the plaintiff in the suit involved.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, B. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer, sold two building lots, on the north side of Sixtieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, each 25 by 100, at $3,000 each; purchaser, P. B. MASTERSON.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE disposed of the following Brooklyn property: Two full lots on the east side of Willow, between Pierrepont and Clark streets, sold respectively to ISAAC VAN ANDEN and A. HANABURGH, one for $7,250 and the other for $9,000; also, a three-story brick house and lot on the south side of Carroll-street, 380 feet west of Columbia-street, and known as No. 18; sold to Mrs. NANCY STEEN for $3,050. The same firm also offered a large plot of ground on the south-west corner of Dekalb-avenue and Oxford-street, which was nominally sold to G. W. OAKLEY for $12,500. The property on Quincy-street, near Marcy-avenue, noticed for sale, was withdrawn.

The sales reported embrace all that were effected. BLACKWELL & MARKS offered a three-story brick house and lot, known as No. 233 East Seventy-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, for which $6,800 was bid, but this sum being less than the estimated value, the property was withdrawn. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. also offered a valuable property at Norwich, Conn., comprising a handsome residence and five acres of ground, lately the residence of J. A. PERKINS. Forty-five thousand dollars, the auctioneer stated, would be the lowest bid received, and failing to receive an offer of this amount, no sale was made. No further business was transacted.

The sales projected for today at the Exchange are mainly of a legal character, but in the list are included one or two pieces of desirable City real estate. Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER & Co. will also offer property located at Passaic, N. J., and considered valuable.

The details of yesterday's business are herewith appended.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, March 28.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.	
4-story brick store and lot, No. 13 Park-place, n. s., 200 ft. w. of Broadway, building 24.6x48.1, lot 24.6x75	$46,100
4-story English basement brown-stone house and lot, No. 136 Lexington-av., w. s., 23 ft. 1 in. s. of East 29th-st., house 16.3x52, lot 16.3x81	15,000
3-story brick house, frame stable, and lot, No. 485 2d-av., w. s., 49.4 ft. n. of East 27th-st., lot 24.8x100	14,400
3-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 3 Morris-place, s. s. of West 42d-st., 259.2 ft. w. of 10th-av., lot 19.7x98.9	10,200
By Roberts & McGuire.	
4 lots n. e. corner 11th-av. and 87th-st., together, forming plot 100.8x100, sold in one parcel	$11,250
2 lots n. s. West 46th-st., 250 ft. w. of 11th-av., together, forming plot 50x124x52x109.7, $2,300 each	4,600
3-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, No. 352 West 19th-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 9th-av., lot 20x75	15,000
By James M. Miller.	
3½-story and basement brick house with brown-stone trimmings, No. 61 West 14th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 6th-av., lot 25x112.6, building covers same	$45,525
3-story and basement brick house and lot No. 137 Macdougal-st., w. s., between West 4th and Amity sts., house 24x65, lot 24x86	18,950
3-story brick house and lot n. s. 34th-st., 125 ft. e. of 10th av., lot 20.10x98.9	14,500
By V. K. Stevenson & Co.	
2 lots n. s. 60th-st., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., each 25x100, $3,000 each	$6,000
BROOKLYN.	
By Wyckoff & Little.	
1 lot e. s. Willow-st., 193.11 ft. n. of Pierrepont-st., 25x101.11	$7,250
1 lot e. s. Willow-st., 268.11 ft. n. of Pierrepont-st., 25x101.9	7,000
3-story and basement brick house and lot No. 18 Carroll-st., s. s., 380 ft. w. of Columbia-st.; house 20x36, lot 20x100	3,050

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq.
DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
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S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, interest and dividends collected.

FOR SALE—THREE OF THE BEST BUILT houses in New-York.

North-east corner of Madison-av. and 54th-st., finished in hard-wood throughout; built by J. C. Saires.

South-west corner of Madison-av. and 43d-st., extra large; built by Duggan.

South-east corner of Madison-av. and 43d-st., extra large; built by Keech.

All the above are very elegant and will be sold on terms to suit. Apply to JOHN HOEY, 59 Broadway.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE AND 9TH-ST., NORTH-EAST CORNER.—For sale or to lease, the 3-story English basement brown-stone building, size 50x63, known as No. 21 University-place, with private stable and large court-yard, together with No. 33 East 9th-st., in the rear, size 27x64x92, whole plot being 50x150 feet; can be readily altered into piano or furniture warerooms; a favorable opportunity to secure a choice location. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FORTY-THIRD-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.—For sale, a most desirable four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x55x98.9, in complete order; a convenient location. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, 20x50x¼ the block, situated on West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price, $30,000; easy terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Price $6,500; well located; forty minutes from City Hall; two stories, attic and basement; in first-rate order; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAYRE, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2.

THREE HOUSES ON 57TH-ST., near the Park entrance, for sale, or will exchange for a fine house on the 5th-av. J. D. DEAILING, Box No. 11 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 46 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE OR RENT—BROWN-STONE four-story high-stoop house, No. 31 East 39th-st.; built by Robbins. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

A LOT—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 117TH-st., near 5th-av., for sale. Address D. WARD, French's Hotel.

FOR SALE—THE CHURCH AND ADJOINing house on Lexington-av. and 46th-st. Apply to WILLIAM EVERETT, No. 51 Chambers-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON MADISON-AV.,
Between 40th and 41st sts.

The first-class four-story brown-stone house and lot on west side of Madison-av., between 40th and 41st sts., built by Robbins, and replete with every modern improvement and convenience; painted and frescoed throughout in the most thorough manner; is in perfect order, and, with early possession, will be sold, with or without furniture. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 31 PINE-ST.,
OFFERS FOR SALE

A splendidly-furnished brown-stone house in 42d-st., near 5th-av., replete with all the most approved conveniences, or will be leased for one or more years.

Also,

Two brown-stone-front houses on Beekman-place.

Also,

A brick house in 22d-st., near 9th-av., will be sold cheap.

Also,

A very handsomely-furnished house in 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on a Columbia College lease.

Also,

A small house in 46th-st., near Lexington-av., will be sold furnished, or will be leased.

Also,

A first-class English-basement house in West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also,

A full-sized house in fine order in West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also,

A first-class house in Waverley-place, or will be exchanged for a Madison-av. house.

Also,

A brick house in East 9th-st., full-sized, in fine order, will be sold cheap.

Also,

A brown-stone house in East 60th-st., near 4th-av.

Also,

A handsomely-furnished brown-stone house in 60th-st., near Lexington-av., in perfect order and ready for immediate occupation.

Also,

Furnished houses in various localities, rents ranging from $2,400 to $7,000 per year.

TO BONA FIDE PURCHASERS.—ONE of the best brown-stone houses in 39th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs., size 25x58x100, lot alone worth $25,000, for considerably less than its legitimate value; with or without furniture. Parties desirous of seeing the same will address, with real name, to owner, Box No. 3,266 Post-office. Agents need not apply.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 38TH-ST., about 150 feet east of Madison-av., south side, a beautiful first-class four-story brown-stone half basement house, built by Robbins, of a most unique and desirable arrangement. Price, with furniture, $55,000. Possession May 1.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SEVENTH, 8TH AND ST. NICHOLAS AVS.—For sale a plot of fifteen lots, located very near the junction of the last two above-named avenues. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW FOUR-story brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, 20 by 65, No. 14 East 45th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; terms very easy. Inquire of the owner, C. FOX, No. 12 East 45th-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN LOTS OF GROUND in one plot on 37th and 38th sts., near 11th-av.; the present occupant will take a lease for a term of years, if desired. Inquire in the office on the premises, No. 524 West 38th-st.

A.—BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., 49th-st., four-story furnished modern high-stoop brown-stone house for sale very low; Columbia lease. Also, a printed list of dwellings for sale, in fee.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large first-class three-story house on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Montgomery-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CITY OF SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.
POSITIVE SALE.

The residence of the subscriber, large and commodious dwelling, on West-av., within five minutes' walk of depot; situation attractive, with a fine view of the Sound; house fitted with gas, furnace, range, and hot and cold water in kitchen and laundry; house and out-houses in fine order; three acres of ground with ornamental trees, large orchard in full bearing; large garden with forty pear trees of choicest varieties in full bearing; small fruits, &c.; forty-two miles from city; twelve trains a day each way, and steam-boat once a day. Also two-story and basement store and two houses on Main-st., near the depot. Also sixty building lots near centre of the city, five minutes' walk from depot. If the above property is not disposed of by 1st May, will then be sold at auction; 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage five years if desired. Apply to subscriber, L. H. MOORE, at his residence, City of South Norwalk, Conn., or
WM. S. TOOLE, No. 195 Fulton-st.

A BARGAIN.

Fifty-five and a half acres very choice land, seven and a half miles from New-York, on the Heights, overlooking the Passaic, Orange Mountain, and a wide range of varied landscape; elegant villas; near railroads to Newark and New-York, within fine minutes' of the premises; an emergency compels the owner to sell; no acre in the neighborhood can be bought less than $1,000. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau st., corner Pine.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE EDWARD C. DELAVAN, IN SCHENECTADY.—The subscribers offer for sale the residence of the late Edward C. Delavan, in Schenectady, situate on the north-west corner of Union and Church sts. The lot contains about one-third of an acre, is handsomely laid out, and has a large number of fruit-trees and grapevines, all healthy and in full bearing. The house is of brick, about 50 feet square, covered with mastic, three stories high, with cupola. There are three rooms on first floor, besides large parlor; seven rooms on second floor, and four on third floor; range in the kitchen, and hot and cold water and gas all through the house. Everything is of the best kind and in perfect order. There are also upon the premises a large carriage-house and stable for horses, and a cow stable. Possession 1st of May next. A considerable portion of the purchase-money may remain upon bond and mortgage upon the premises. For further particulars address the subscribers, Messrs. Delavan and Fondey, at Albany, and Mr. Smith, at Schenectady.—Dated March 20, 1871.

J. SAVAGE DELAVAN,
D. CADY SMITH,
TOWNSEND FONDEY, } Executors.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE VILLAGE OF West Farms, a very desirable residence for both Summer and Winter. The house has all the modern conveniences and improvements; gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c., and is in most excellent order.

The grounds—either seven or fourteen acres, as may be desired—are beautifully laid out, with large garden; plenty of fruit and fine lawn, with large forest and evergreen trees; out-buildings all in perfect condition. The situation is exceedingly accessible, being distant but five minutes' drive from Tremont, or six minutes' from Morrisania stations, on the Harlem Railroad, over good roads, or twenty minutes from Harlem steamboat, over Southern Boulevard, and but half an hour's drive from Central Park.

Will be sold on very liberal terms, furnished or unfurnished, or exchanged for good City property, together with horses, carriages, fine cows, and every variety of poultry if desired. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—A VERY DESIRAble residence fronting Jefferson Park, on a street paved, flagged and sewered, six minutes' walk from station; house contains seventeen rooms, very handsomely finished in most excellent taste, and has every modern improvement; lot 65.6x229.4, on a corner; everything pertaining to the interior and exterior of this dwelling is of the most modern and elegant description; $21,000. For photograph and particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Sharon, Conn., eighty-eight miles from New-York; large house, in good order; splendid lawn, containing some of the finest shade-trees in the country; good out-buildings. Price, with twenty acres, $15,000; more or less land can be had. Particulars and photograph at office of JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE Neck, one mile from Mamaroneck Depot, on New-Haven Railroad, one hour from City, a place of eighteen acres, with neat cottage-house, furnished; house for gardener, stable, large grapery, gardens, &c., horses, cows, poultry, farming implements, &c., on the premises. Apply to D. A. GRANT, No. 879 Broadway, New-York.

SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.—ONE HOUR from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; very desirable lots fronting on Main-st.; plank walk to station and plank walk in front of each lot; handsome improvements on every side; payments, $10 monthly. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

A REVISED PRINTED LIST OF country property for sale and to let mailed upon receipt of stamp, or given upon application.
N. B.—No charge made for registering property on our list. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW, AT ELIZABETH, N. J., a short distance from depot, a house with eight rooms; gas throughout; cistern and well-water in the kitchen; terms easy. Apply to SPAULDING COOK, Elizabeth, N. J., or W. R. BROOKFIELD, No. 81 Cedar-st., between 11 and 3.

ORANGE, N. J.—MESSRS. HAMILTON & WALLIS, (Orange real estate agents,) No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine, offer a most complete residence, containing fifteen handsome rooms, all conveniences, stables, hennery, large garden, fine lawns, at very low price; must be sold soon; terms easy.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON.—A desirable place two minutes walk from the Glenwood Station, Yonkers. Possession given 1st of May. For particulars apply to WM. HOLME, No. 381 West-st.

A COUNTRY HOMES—FLUSHING, L. I., 20 minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; greenhouse, stable and out-buildings, in complete order; 3½ acres; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A VERMONT SLATE QUARRY, TEN acres land, houses and fixtures for sale, or exchange for City property. Address E. B., Hoffman House, or G. PARKER, Poultney, Vt.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED LIST.

Our rents reduced for furnished and unfurnished houses. To let in first-class locations for private or boarding occupancy.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT WHITE PLAINS, one mile from depot, elegantly located, a fine house, fourteen rooms, splendid range and boiler; eighty-five acres land; beautiful brook and well-water; large barns, carriage-house, &c.; rent $1,000, very reasonable. THEO. MARTINE, No. 74 Robinson-st.

TO RENT—ON THE CLOVE ROAD, STATEN Island, within twenty minutes' walk of the West Brighton Landing, a fine residence, five acres of ground attached, stable, cow-house, hennery and well on the place; it is situated between the residences of Erastus Brooks, Esq., and Dr. Gregory. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., THREE houses, of eight, eleven and thirteen rooms; rent, $400 to $600; access by Harlem boats, Peck-slip, and 11th-st. to Astoria, and by James-slip and 34th-st. ferries to Hunter's Point. Apply to J. H. HOPKINS, Ravenswood, or A. R. HOPKINS, No. 145 Centre-st.

A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent at New-Brighton, Staten Island, situated on the front terrace, near the landing; gas, &c., in the house; eight bedrooms, parlor, drawing and dining rooms. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED house in West 42d-st., near Broadway, four story brick and brown-stone; rent moderate. Also, a revised printed list of furnished houses.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE COMBINED—A handsomely furnished three-story, high stoop, brown-stone house on 85th-st., near 4th-av., will be rented low to a desirable party. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT, FULL SIZED FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, in East 39th-street, near Madison-av.; rent moderate. Also, a revised list of unfurnished houses to let.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house to let, with all improvements; No. 407 East 84th-st.; location good; rent $800. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

AN ITALIAN VILLA AT RUTHER-FURD Park; high ground, fine views, well shaded, near station, completely furnished; rent $1,000.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house to let, with gas and water; rent, $650; corner 1st-av. and 84th-st.; location good. Apply to GEO. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT house No. 17 Waverley-place, near Broadway; terms moderate to a responsible tenant. Apply to the owner, second story.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, INWOOD, Manhattanville, and Spuyten Duyvil, furnished and unfurnished houses, from $600 to $5,000 rent.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

EAST CHESTER.—TO LET, NEAR TWO railroad depots, a farm with large house and two cottages and out-buildings. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A DESIRABLE AND WELL-LOCATED double store to let, corner of Greenwich and Morris sts., suitable for storage or other heavy business; moderate rent; possession before May 1, if desired. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

SPLENDID STORE TO LET IN THE business part of Yonkers, suitable for dry-goods, groceries, &c.; it has a fine dome sky-light; rent low. Inquire of J. COPCUTT, Yonkers, or of P. L. HYDE, No. 440 Washington-st., New-York.

FIRST AND SECOND LOFT, 50X100, TO let in the marble building, Nos. 466 and 468 Broome-st., corner of Greene-st.; cheap rent and long lease. Inquire in same building, of J. R. PALMENBERG, upstairs.

TO RENT.—DESIRABLE OFFICES, WITH commodious safes, in the Park Bank building; reached by stair-way and first-class elevator; also, the southerly basement. Inquire at the bank.

TO LET—STORE AND DWELLING, NO. 351 6th-av., near 22d-st.; excellent business location. Apply at No. 224 West 25th-st., or to G. A. JONES, No. 459 Broadway, (Devlin & Co.)

STORE TO LET ON BROADWAY—A first-class store and basement on Broadway, below Canal-st., 150 feet deep, with rear entrance.
M. S. MYERS & SON, No. 493 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO SPACIOUS AND WELL-lighted lofts, with power; size 50 by 100. Apply at the premises No. 318 East 48th-st., or at S. T. & A. T. MEYER, No. 81 Walker-st.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25 BY 100 feet, lighted on all sides, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS TO let, at low rent for light business purposes. A. FIELD & CO., No. 47 John-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE IN BANKRUPTCY
OF FARM AND MILL PROPERTY IN ORANGE COUNTY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, S. D. N. Y.—In the matter of JAS. B. SMITH, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will offer for sale at auction, at the Orange Hotel, in the City of Newburg, Orange County, on the 4th day of April, 1871, at 12 M.:

The FARM AND MILL PROPERTY formerly belonging to James B. Smith, situated on both sides of the Shawangunk Kill, in the town of Shawangunk, Ulster County, and in the town of Crawford, Orange County, six miles from Walden, Orange County, and four miles from Basin Depot, on the Walkill Valley Railroad, and known as the "Red Mills." This property contains about twenty-seven acres of good farming land, three dwelling-houses, barns, and other buildings, together with flouring and grist-mill with three run of burr stone, and all the necessary machinery for milling business. Also, saw-mill, with two gangs of saws; water privilege comprises a capacity of about forty-horse power. The mills contain over-shot and turbine water-wheels. The mill building is 42x55 feet, with wings, frame and slate roof in good repair, and the property can, at very small expense, be easily converted to manufacturing purposes of almost any kind. Sale subject to the approval of the Court.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to
JOHN SEDGWICK,
Assignee in Bankruptcy of James B. Smith,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
Or to FULLERTON & ANTHONY,
Newburg, N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF CHRISTOPHER AND WEEHAWKEN STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Stephen Allen, deceased:

CHRISTOPHER-STREET—The three brick buildings and lots, situate on the north-east corner of Christopher and Weehawken sts., and known as Nos. 171, 173, and 175 Christopher-st.

WEEHAWKEN-STREET—The two brick-front houses and lots, situate on the easterly side of Weehawken-st., immediately in the rear of the Christopher-st. lots, and known as Nos. 9 and 11 Weehawken-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 94TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

NINETY-FOURTH-STREET—Two lots, situate on the south side of 94th-st., commencing 200 feet west of 9th-av.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME DWELLINGS ON EAST 16TH-ST. AND ST. MARK'S-PLACE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET—The handsome four-story high-stoop brick-front house and lot No. 142 East 16th-st., in the vicinity of Union-square; house contains all improvements, 22x55 feet, handsomely frescoed throughout; lot 22x103.6 feet.

ST. MARK'S-PLACE—The handsome four-story brown-stone house and lot No. 65 St. Mark's-place, near 2d-av.; house contains all conveniences; is 25x60 feet; lot 25x94.10.

Possession of both May 1, 1871. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION OF NO. 66 CROSBY-ST., IN REAR OF BROADWAY PROPERTY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

CROSBY-STREET—The valuable lot, with two-story attic and basement brick-front building, known as No. 66 Crosby-st., near Spring-st., lot 23.1x74.10 feet; $8,000 can remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

Full particulars and maps can be had at No. 3 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL
UNITED STATES ARMY,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, March 22, 1871.

UNDER A RESOLUTION OF CONgress, and by order of the Secretary of War, I will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., the property belonging to the United States situate in Hudson County, New-Jersey, and known as the Bergen Heights Arsenal, together with the rights of way, as conveyed to the United States by deed of John B. Coles and wife, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the County of Bergen on the 1st day of July, 1812.

The sale will take place on the grounds.

Terms, ten per cent. of purchase money at the time of sale, and remainder on the delivery of the deed of the Secretary of War.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Col. and Asst. Q. M. General,
Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer, No. 10 Pine-st.

THE GUNTHER ESTATE,
Situated in the Village of Jamaica, L. I., will be
SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, noon. This fine estate has been occupied by its owner fifty years, is one of the finest country-seats on Long Island, situated on high ground, overlooking the village and surrounding country; mansion large, Mansard roof, conservatory, out-buildings, &c.; eight acres of land, large garden, orchard and grove. Sale peremptory. Terms liberal.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF 234 LOTS
FRONTING ON
CENTRAL AND MORNINGSIDE PARKS,
8TH, 9TH AND MORNINGSIDE AVS.,
AND
108TH, 109TH, 110TH, 111TH, 112TH AND 124TH STS.,
By order of the Executrix of GOUVERNEUR M. WILKINS, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 4,
At 12 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,

By order of the Executrix of Gouverneur Morris Wilkins, deceased.

The two blocks bounded by Central Park, 110th-st., 7th-av. Boulevard, 8th-av. and 112th-st.

The two blocks bounded by Central Park, (8th-av.,) Morningside-av., 108th and 110th sts., nine lots northwest corner of 8th-av. and 111th-st., twenty-seven lots on 9th-av and 124th-st.

The above-described property, fronting on and having extensive views of Central and Morningside Parks, and being intersected by three main avenues, possesses not only a great present value, but also a prospective one, the extent of which can hardly be estimated.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Printed abstracts of title will be furnished free of charge.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and of S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, Esq., No. 182 Grand-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON 8TH-ST., (CLINTON-PLACE,) AND LOTS ON 57TH, 58TH, AND 59TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Henry Senff, deceased:

EIGHTH-STREET, (Clinton-place)—The three-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the northerly side of 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 109 8th-st. The house is about 49 feet deep, with an extension of 8 feet; contains modern improvements, stationary wash-tubs, &c; gas fixtures sold with the house.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Two lots, south side of 57th-st., 100 feet east of 7th-av.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Two lots, north side of 57th-st., 225 feet east of 9th-av.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Two lots, south side of 58th-st., 275 feet east of 9th-av.

FIFTY-NINTH-STREET—One lot, south side of 59th-st., 175 feet east of 9th-av.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FIFTH-AV. HOUSE WANTED IN exchange for three houses, brown-stone fronts, four-story high, 20.60x100 on 57th-st., near the Park entrance. State particulars.
J. D. DEALING, Box No. 11 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT IN THE NINTH WARD—Part of a house suitable for a small private family. Address M. O., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1871.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871, for the following-named articles, required for issue to Indians at the Santee, Yancton, Whetstone, Upper Missouri, Cheyenne River, Grand River and Red Cloud's Agencies, in the State of Nebraska and Dakota Territory:

AT THE SANTEE AGENCY.

158,500	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
48,000	pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 4,000 pounds per month.
272,750	pounds Flour, or 22,812½ pounds per month.
14,600	pounds Coffee, (green.)
29,206	pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
1,825	pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
3,650	pounds Soap, in boxes.
3,650	pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

AT THE YANCTON AGENCY.

317,000	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
96,000	pounds Bacon, or 8,000 pounds per month.
547,500	pounds Flour, or 45,625 pounds per month.
29,200	pounds Coffee, (green.)
58,400	pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
3,650	pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
7,300	pounds Soap, in boxes.
7,300	pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

AT THE WHETSTONE AGENCY.

792,500	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
240,000	pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 20,000 pounds per month.
1,368,750	pounds Flour, or 114,062½ pounds per month.
83,000	pounds Coffee, (green.)
146,000	pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
9,125	pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
18,250	pounds Soap, in boxes.
18,250	pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

AT THE UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.

396,250	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
120,000	pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 10,000 pounds per month.
684,375	pounds Flour, or 57,031¼ pounds per month.
41,500	pounds Coffee, (green.)
7,300	pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
4,562½	pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
9,125	pounds Soap, in boxes.
9,125	pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

AT THE CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

634,000	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
192,000	pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 16,000 pounds per month.
1,095,000	pounds Flour, or 91,250 pounds per month.
58,400	pounds Coffee, (green.)
116,800	pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
7,300	pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
14,600	pounds Soap, in boxes.
14,600	pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

AT THE GRAND RIVER AGENCY.

1,109,500	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
336,000	pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 28,000 pounds per month.
1,916,250	pounds Flour, or 159,687½ pounds per month.
102,200	pounds Coffee, (green.)
204,400	pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
12,775	pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
25,550	pounds Soap, in boxes.
25,550	pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

AT THE RED CLOUD AGENCY.

1,109,500	pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
336,000	pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 28,000 pounds per month.
1,916,250	pounds Flour, or 159,687½ pounds per month.
102,200	pounds Coffee, (green.)
204,400	pounds "C" Sugar, (equal in quality to Stuart's "C.")
12,775	pounds Tobacco, in boxes.
25,550	pounds Soap, in boxes.
25,550	pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

The beef cattle must be good, merchantable cattle, all steers, from three to seven years old, in good, healthy condition, and averaging at least one thousand pounds each, live weight, the weight to be determined by weighing on scales when practicable. Their delivery must commence at each of the points named on the 1st day of July, 1871, at which time about one fourth of the whole quantity will be delivered, the balance to be delivered in equal quantities on the 15th day of July and the 1st and 15th of August, 1871.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the beef cattle in the vicinity of the agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, beef cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

All the articles, except Beef, must be delivered at the several agencies between the 1st and 15th day of July, 1871.

The bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies.

The flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good sound wheat, and to be delivered in good strong double sacks.

The coffee to be delivered in double sacks. The sugar to be delivered in barrels, full head-lined.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of any one or all of the above-named articles at any one or all of said agencies.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

Bids for beef cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for except the bacon and salt. The prices must be given without modification, or any proposed modification whatever.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay, or if that be not done they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts from the agents to whom the supplies are delivered, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible parties (not bidders) to the effect that if the bid is accepted, the bidder or bidders will immediately enter into a written contract in accordance therewith.

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract, should one be awarded him.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.
E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY,
BOSTON, MASS.,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, March 20, 1871.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent, until 12 M., April 20, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place, the iron-work of the third and fourth floors and roof of the new Post-office and Treasury building in Boston, Mass., as exhibited by drawings marked 41, 42, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, and the accompanying plans and schedule, consisting principally of rolled wrought-iron beams and girders.

The work to be delivered and put in place at such times as may, from time to time, be required by the Superintendent, provided that each floor and the roof shall be made the subject of a separate order, and that the contractor shall be allowed thirty days for the making and putting in place of each floor, and ninety days for making and putting in place the roof.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and machinery belonging to the building in putting the work in place, without charge but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required.

Scaffolding will be furnished by the contractors.

The work will not be subdivided among the different bidders, but will be considered and awarded in the aggregate.

Ninety per cent. of the amount due will be paid on the completion of each floor, the balance on the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney, of the District where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, and of the printed form and schedule, will not be considered, neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals must be indorsed "Bids for Iron-work, Post-office and Sub-Treasury, Boston, Mass.," and addressed to Gridley J. F. Bryant, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING
PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1871.

Proposals, sealed, and indorsed on envelope, "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 1st proximo, for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU NAVIGATION.

2,000 gallons best quality Lard Oil, in well-coopered casks, about 40 gallons each.

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

5,000 lbs. Mustard-seed.
3,000 lbs. Pepper Grain.
25,000 lbs. Coffee. } Naval standard.
12,000 spools Sewing Silk, Chinarie's manufacture.

Bidders are referred to the officers in charge at the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above-named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. O. BRADFORD,
Pay-master, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 2, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received until MONDAY, the 1st of May, 1871, at 12 M., for the transportation of Army Supplies, from the 1st day of July, 1871, to the 30th day of June, 1872, on the following routes, viz.:

ROUTES NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned; a copy of the latter with this advertisement to be attached to each proposal offered.
JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster.

AUCTION SALES.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-rooms, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ART SALE.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF CHOICE OIL-PAINTINGS,

recently selected from the studios of our most favorite artists, among which will be found admirable examples of the following:

A. Bierstadt,
J. W. Casilear,
J. G. Brown,
M. F. De Haas,
J. F. Cropsey,
A. D. Shattuck,
K. Van Elten,
Koomans,
A. F. Tait,
Verwe,
J. O. Eaton,
Leickert,
C. C. Griswold,
Van Degen,
T. Cole,
S. R. Gifford,
G. L. Brown,
W. Hart,
W. F. De Haas,
J. B. Irving,
L. Lang,
Chapin,
Von Seban,
J. B. Bristol,
Moormans,
E. Moran,
Van Oss,
W. M. Brown,
J. F. Kensett,
James Hart,
W. Bradford,
S. Colman,
E. W. Perry,
J. R. Brevoort,
Bispham,
Van Severdonk,
W. L. Sontag,
T. A. Rust,
I. M. Wiles,
Mignot,
Edw. Gay,
Ockhart.

Will be sold at auction, without reserve, by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, March 29 and 30, commencing each day at 12 o'clock.

The above are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL
will sell at auction, on
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, March 29,
at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 51 East 30th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.,
all the furniture contained in said house, comprising in part walnut parlor and library suites, reps, walnut and oak bedroom suites, sofa bedsteads, sofas, chairs and easy chairs, feather beds, hair mattresses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, china and glassware, together with an assortment of kitchen-ware, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 29, at 10½ o'clock, within their store:

About 3,000 boxes of Oranges and Lemons, landing. The above lot of fruit can be seen at Cunard wharf, Jersey City.

At 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11, East River.
4,140 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,360 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 4, East River,
3,420 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,700 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, Auctioneer—Office and sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at the private residence No. 356 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock.

JOHNSON & VAN TASSELL will sell, on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above residence, all the fine furniture.

Also, SAME DAY, No. 316 East 56th-st., near 2d-av.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

HELP WANTED.

VENEERS AND HARDWOOD BOARDS.

WANTED.

A salesman and a book-keeper, who thoroughly understands the above business; none other need apply. Address R. H. G., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

"DOMESTIC."

AGENTS WANTED.—The whole world challenged to produce a Family Sewing-machine that will sew as light and as heavy; light running and easily operated; lock-stitch; noiseless; attachments unequaled.
DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 96 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN IN THE country, an unmarried man who understands plain gardening, care of horses and cows, and who would be generally useful; to a sober, industrious and willing man, a permanent place and fair wages would be guaranteed. Address, with references, Post-office Box No. 77, Castleton, Vt.

WANTED—APRIL 1, A SINGLE MAN WHO has had care of horses, and is good driver; also, good milker; able to assist in vegetable garden; must be obliging, sober, and industrious, and come well recommended. Address H. L. D., Post-office Box No. 109, Tarrytown on the Hudson, with reference and price.

HOUSEHOLD HELP WANTED.—A good girl to go in the country, near Long Branch, with a lady and three children, to do their washing and assist in the care of the children. Address, with name, age, full particulars and references, L. M., Box No. 4,686 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, FOR EXCELlent families, a number of superior girls and women; ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, and all cooks, chambermaids, house-workers, American, English, Irish, Scotch, French, German, suited immediately.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL GIVE out to responsible parties every description of white work for ladies, misses and children, embroidery, &c. Apply, with references, Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant woman to go a short distance in the country, for cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at No. 15 Bank-st., near 7th-av., Wednesday, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, one as cook and plain washer, and one as laundress and chamber-maid. Call for two days at No. 322 5th-av.

WANTED—A BOY OF ABOUT EIGHTEEN years of age, in the office of a manufacturing and jobbing house. Address, with names of references, H., Post-office Box No. 5,460 New-York.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work; one who is a good cook, washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 464 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A NURSE-GIRL AND SEAMstress at No. 261 West 11th-st. None but Germans need apply.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; ENGlish or French preferred. Apply between 12 and 2, or 6 and 8, at 20 East 37th-st., corner of Madison-av.

WANTED—A STRONG, ACTIVE YOUNG man, as second porter, to carry out goods, &c. Address, with references, D., Post-office Box No. 5,933.

WANTED—A COOK, WHO THOROUGHLY understands her duties. Apply at 12 West 9th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR ladies' maid by a highly respectable English girl of Protestant principles; is a person of genteel appearance and education; willing to be useful, and travel with a lady; wages not so much an object as a good home; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as infant's nurse; can take care of it from its birth if necessary; or the entire charge of small children; no objection to travel for the Summer months; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 924 2d-av., corner 49th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse in a private family; thoroughly understands her duties; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; best City reference. Call or address No. 224 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; would do plain sewing; no objection to a short distance in the country; Newport preferred; best City references. Call for two days at No. 239 3d-av., over hardware-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class German Israelitish cook; a private English or American Jewish private family preferred; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries, desserts, poultry, &c.; excellent references. Call or address No. 225 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a very respectable Protestant woman and thorough waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up salads in the best manner; City or country; best references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT, steady woman, a situation as a good cook and baker, in the City or country; can wash and iron, milk, churn and make butter; has good reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS in one house, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small private family; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at 432 West 31st-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A NATIVE OF WALES, aged 36, a situation as lady's maid; highly recommended; understands her duties thoroughly, and accustomed to travel; no objection to wait upon an invalid lady. Call at No. 204 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as child's nurse and chamber-maid, or would do chamber-work and assist with the washing, &c.; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as ladies' maid and seamstress; is a good seamstress; can dress hair; operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will go to the country; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; thoroughly understands her duties; an excellent salad maker, and knows how to take care of silver. Call or address No. 103 West 44th-st., in private residence.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROfessed cook; capable of taking charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer; reliable, trustworthy, and unexceptionable City reference. Call or address at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE INFANT'S nurse, a situation; is also a good seamstress; can furnish the best of City references as to character and capability. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN OF experience, a situation to do the work of a small family where there are no other girls kept; wages not so much an object as a good home; very fond of children; best references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable Protestant woman and a first-class laundress; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine work, or will do chamber-work and laundress or fine washing; City or country. At 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable English Protestant woman as cook; thorough cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; good baker; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid, and will assist with the washing and ironing; good City references from her last place. Call at No. 138 West 49th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable girls, one as waitress or chamber-maid, the other as cook or laundress; no objection to the country; best City reference given. Apply at No. 512 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid, and to do sewing or fine washing in a private family; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 160 East 23d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, who thoroughly understands her duties; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as seamstress and to do chamber-work; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; best City reference. Call at No. 10 East 18th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, &c.; no washing. Call at No. 207 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English girl, to do general house-work, in a small American family. Call at No. 327 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; has lived five years in her present place. Call at present employer's, No. 126 Norfolk-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXCELLENT laundress, or to do fine washing and chamber-work; is a good plain sewer. Call or address for two days No. 509 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A few more engagements by the day or week dress-making and all kinds of sewing. Call or address No. 876 6th-av.; ring bell No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable Protestant girl; good City reference. Call at No. 318 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A situation; can bone and lard; best of City reference. Apply at No. 241 East 29th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress or chamber-work and waiting. Call at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to cook, wash and iron, or would do general house-work, in a private family. Apply at 391 8th-av.

AN ESTABLISHED FACT—THAT CARPENTER'S Employment-house, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av., is the best place in New-York to get capable and civil servants, male and female, for the different kinds of work, in City or country.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS German, French, English, Scotch, Irish and American help, for City or country, can be suited, immediately, at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner of 25th-st., will be found excellent situations ready for servants in every capacity, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, in a private family; understands both American and English cooking; five years' reference; no objections to a short distance in the country, Brooklyn preferred. No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress, with excellent City references, a situation in the City; takes care of the silver and dining-room in style; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 149 East 38th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; City references. Call for two days at No. 348 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan girl as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; best City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 539 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Scotch Protestant nurse; can bring an infant up from its birth; is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly efficient first-class cook, who understands all kinds of French cooking; has unexceptionable City references. Call or address, for two days, No. 155 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English girl, to do general house-work, in a small American family. Call at No. 327 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EDUcated Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; would assist in light chamber-work or go to the country; best City reference. Apply at 58 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Apply at No. 156 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 210 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and seamstress; understands dressing ladies' hair; best references from present employer. Call or address No. 9 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO REspectable girls, one as first-class cook, the other as first-class laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 135 West 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 781 7th-av., near 52d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT AMERIcan girl a situation as nurse in a private family; is a good plain sewer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 10 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid or to assist in the care of growing children and plain sewing. Call at No. 159 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH DRESS-MAKER a few engagements to go out by the day; no objection to go to the country. Address Mme. S. M. LAFONTAINE, No. 234 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 85 Greenwich-av., corner of Bank-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do house-work in a small family. Call at No. 205 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK A situation; has excellent references; also by a regular waitress, who has good City references; also, a Protestant infant's nurse, to take charge of child from its birth; also, a Scotch Protestant chamber-maid; City references; also, man and wife, one as coachman, other as professed cook; good references. Inquire in the French Office, 406 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESpectable Protestants, one as first-class laundress; can do fluting; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have no objection to City or country; have the best reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 243 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 435 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class English cook; best City reference. Call at No. 163 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a very experienced and most respectable Englishman; has been used to the care of horses from a youth; a complete and thorough driver; not above being useful; would like a place with a cottage for his wife; a valuable man; refers to his last employer in this country. Apply at No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; can milk and would make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; would take care of a small garden if required; first-class reference from last and former employers. Address P. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener, (Protestant,) married; no children; aged 45; English by birth; competent to take charge of a place where there is hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, forcing and propagating pits; refers to present employer as to capability and integrity. Address J. J., Hudson City, N. J.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, AN engagement as gardener; thoroughly understands his business; hot and cold graperies; stove and green-house plants, flowers, fruits, and vegetables, the laying out of flowers and grounds; best reference. Address J. H. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; has first-class reference from his last employer. Address P. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, PROTestants, without family, situations; man as waiter, &c.; woman as seamstress; has her own sewing-machine; both are experienced and capable servants; will take any other position that suits. Address M. H., No. 424 East 4th-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man, in City or country, who understands his business thoroughly, and will be found willing and obliging, with good City reference from last employer. Address J. B., Box 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single American man; is reliable and industrious; understands plain gardening; willing to make himself useful; best reference. Address F. G., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable single young man; is sober and steady; a good driver; can do plain gardening if required; good reference. Address T. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FARMER'S SITUATION BY a married man, (Protestant;) fully competent to take charge in all the branches; seeding, dairy and machinery; satisfactory references. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITuation as gardener in a private or public capacity; is thoroughly competent in all departments of the business. Address or apply to H. B., seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a place for his gardener, a young married man, with no family; can be seen this Wednesday, from 10 to 2, at his office, No. 38 Water-st., or address GARDENER, as above.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by a single man, who properly understands the business; has been employed in that capacity for a length of time; good City and country reference. Address M. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, with wife and one child; perfectly understands the raising of fruit, flowers and vegetables; can milk, or take care of horses; good reference. Address J. H., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a single man; understands both thoroughly, which his reference for the last five years will prove from present employer. Address G., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable single Protestant man as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address WM. B., No. 137 East 23d-st., feed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class single Protestant coachman; City or country; thoroughly understands his duties; unexceptionable City references from present employer. Call or address for two days No. 142 West 39th-st., stable.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR MAN AND wife, Protestants; man as coachman and gardener, wife as cook or laundress, or cook, wash, and iron, as required; both are competent and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; the man is a good fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; also understands the care of horses and all kinds of cattle; the wife as cook and do house-work. Address H., gardener, Box 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a sober, steady man; is an experienced groom and careful driver; willing and obliging; over three years' reference from present employer. Call or address No. 141 or No. 143 West 33th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN, A good place as cook in a private house or boarding-house; best reference given. Apply on the second floor at No. 1,256 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN GARdener by a steady, competent young man; the best of reference from last employer. Address W. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman, who has the best of City or country reference. Call or address No. 28 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, at his last employers'.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUAtions, the man as gardener in all its branches, the wife as cook or laundress; best City references. Address J. T. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND COACHman's situation; is married; no family; thoroughly recommended in each of the branches. Address R. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by a competent young married man; best of City reference; five years in one place. Address F. A. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable Protestant man. Can be seen in the store No. 323 4th-av., corner of 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man who thoroughly understands it in all its branches, and also understands horse-training; has eleven years' practice; ten years with first, and one with last employer, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address R. K., Hudson City, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or gardener by a respectable young man; one child; can milk or do anything in the line of taste and improvement on any gentleman's place; thoroughly understands his business in either branch; two and a half years with last employer; references. Call or address H. F., No. 345 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a respectable married man, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best City and country references from last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a young man, single; understands the care of greenhouses; hot and cold graperies, fruit, vegetables &c., the best of reference. Address for four days A. M. C., seed-store No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, industrious, honest, faithful, sober married coachman, in City or country; will be generally useful; best of City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, LATELY arrived from Paris, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; is good at pastry and confectionary. Apply to M. MERCIER, cook at M. Duncan's, No. 249 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Englishman as valet and traveling servant to a gentleman going to Europe; good City references. Address by letter H. W. K., care Campwell & Gallway, 29th-st., corner 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; is an Englishman; best City references; no objection to the country. Address D. D., waiter, 334 6th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan middle-aged man as receiving or delivery clerk, or collector; best of references given from down-town firms. Address F. S., Post-office Box 3,192.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—A gentleman of eight years' experience in earth and rock excavation on railroad construction desires an engagement; is willing to go South; is a good accountant; references good. Address D., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as bookkeeper or clerk in some good wholesale house; is willing to work for a moderate salary; unexceptionable references from present employers. Address J. H. M., care L. Hart, Manufacturing Company, No. 4 Burling-slip, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTIST MATERIAL—A CARD.

Having made special arrangements with the leading European houses of Winsor & Newton, Chas. Roberson & Co., Letrane Freres and others, I am enabled to supply the best materials for drawing and painting in oil. Water colors and pastel at the lowest prices. Catalogues sent free of charge.
WM. SCHAUS, No. 749 Broadway, New-York.

EGGS FOR SALE—FROM CHOICE breeds of Poultry. For price-list address A. REVERE, Tarrytown, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AS A WOOD-YARD OR FACtory, now doing a good cash business, at Nos. 331 and 333 East 60th-st.; rent low. Apply at No. 423 East 29th-st. P. H. DUFFY & SON.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
OCEANIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and Cork Harbor the day following.

"OCEANIC," Capt. DIGBY MURRAY, is appointed to sail from New-York SATURDAY, April 15, at 3 P. M.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S OFFICES, No. 19 Broadway, N. Y. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Abyssinia, Weds., Mar. 29	Calabria, Thursday, Mar. 30
Java, Wednesday, April 5	Samaria, Saturday, April 1
Russia, Wednes., April 12	Tripoli, Thursday, April 6
Cuba, Wednesday, April 19	Parthia, Thursday, Apr. 20
China, Wednesday, April 26	Batavia, Saturday, April 29

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.........$145, gold.
Return Tickets.........$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets.........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA—Detained until THURSDAY, 30th inst. Passengers embark at noon from Cunard Wharf, Jersey City. CHAS. G. FRANKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE...Wednesday, March 29
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, April 22
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..Saturday, May 6
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU...Saturday, May 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.........$140 | Second Cabin.........$75

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Columbia.....Sat., April 1	Britannia.....Sat., April 22
Anglia.....Sat., April 8	Europa.....Sat., April 29
Australia.....Sat., April 15	India.....Sat., May 6

and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, April 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, April 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 8, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, April 15, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.........March 29, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. April 5, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....April 12, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.......April 15, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....April 19, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. April 26, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River

THE QUEEN, Thomas, Saturday, April 1, at 1 P. M.
ERIN, Lawson, Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 30, steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. H. P. Conner, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, and connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. Lapidge, touching at Manzanillo, Acapulco and San Diego, Cal., and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of 28th inst.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, April 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.........April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM......June 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.......March 30
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS (via Nassau) April 6
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.......April 13

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail April 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. 29
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., April 8
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Tuesday, April 18
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Fri., April 28

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old line, low freight.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship RAPIDAN, E. WHITEHURST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, April 1, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, April 8.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 30, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave for Lewes, Del., every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 3 P. M., taking passengers and freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, will leave Lewes every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

NO. 27 PINE-ST.,

Offer for sale, and recommend as a SAFE HOME INVESTMENT, and the cheapest New-England Security in the market, the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Connecticut Western R. R. Co.,

Coupon or Registered, and by the Legislature of Connecticut made free of all State Tax—Seven per Cent. interest, payable January and July in New-York. They have thirty years to run. The subscribed Capital Stock of the Company is $1,620,000, all of which, except $45,000, has been paid in cash. Of this, $750,000 has been subscribed and paid by the City of Hartford. The mortgage is made in trust to the Treasurer of the State. The Bonds are registered in the office of the Controller of the State, and countersigned by him, and by the terms of the Charter can only be delivered by him to the Company in the proportion of $2,000 bonds for $3,000 cash previously expended in the construction of the road.

The road extends from Hartford, where it connects with the whole New-England system of railroads, westerly to Millerton, on the New-York State line, where it connects with the Harlem Road, north and south; with the Dutchess and Columbia to Fishkill, now completed; with the Poughkeepsie and Eastern to Poughkeepsie, to be finished in July, and with the Connecticut and Rondout road, soon to be built, opening direct connection with the coal fields of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. A wide field for business is opened by its numerous railroad and river connections in supplying the country with coal, lumber, grain, cattle and breadstuffs from the west, and returning iron, lime, marble and the manufacturing products of the many thrifty towns along its line.

The grading is complete, a part of the iron purchased, and track-laying will commence as soon as the condition of the bed will permit.

The character of the Managers, among whom are Hon. WM. H. BARNUM, Ex-Gov. HOLLEY, GEO. M. BARTHOLOMEW, Esq., and JAMES GOODWIN, Esq., is a guarantee that the enterprise will be carried through in a substantial and economical manner.

The price of the Bonds is 90 per cent. and accrued interest.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner.	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

EDWARD HAIGHT, Late President of the National Bank of the Commonwealth.
EDWARD HAIGHT, JR. Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., corner of New-st., New-York.

We transact a general Banking Business, receiving deposits on which we allow interest and subject to check at sight.

As Agents of the United States Treasury, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the New United States Loans.

We will buy or sell on commission all the issues of Government Securities, Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

Investment orders particularly attended to.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

Certificates of Deposits issued payable with interest and available at all business centres.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,
THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

ELECTION.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
March 20, 1871.

The annual election for fifteen (15) directors of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 3d April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 432 CANAL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1871.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Knickerbocker Ice Company will be held at their office, No. 432 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 4th day of April next ensuing, for the purpose of electing nine Trustees and three Inspectors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M., (one hour.) The transfer-books will be closed on the 1st of April, until after election.
WM. JACKSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the National Life Insurance Company of New-York will be held at the Company's office, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 3, 1871, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, IN sums to suit. Bonds and mortgages cashed.
I. A. QUACKENBOSS, No. 58 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$45,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

PRICE UNTIL APRIL 1, 90 PER CENT IN CURRENCY.

Security and Safety.

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Free of Government Tax,
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
of the
WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.
Denominations,
$500 AND $1,000.

ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN, From January, 1870, Convertible into Stock and Receivable for Lands at Par. Land Grant of over One Million Acres from Government. Upon which, together with the Road and all its Property, these Bonds are a

FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.

Lands Exempted from Taxation for 15 Years by Acts of Legislature. 120 Miles Road Built, from which income is derived, with rapidly increasing receipts. But 34 Miles More Road to Build, for which the iron is already purchased, and all the work under contract. An Air-Line from St. Paul and the North-west to Milwaukee and Chicago. Total amount of Mortgage $4,000,000. Estimated Value of Lands alone, nearly double that amount.

PRICE 90c., WITH ACCRUED INTEREST,

at which figure they pay at present premium on Gold, 9 per cent. per annum to the investor. The Trustees are Hon. WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Ex-Chief-Justice of Supreme Court, State of New-York, J. DUTTON STEELE and JAMES GOODSON, M. P., England, where a large amount of the Bonds have been sold. These parties are required to see that proceeds of land sales are applied solely to the paying of these Bonds.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

The connections of this Road with the Northern Pacific and the whole North-west, as well as its Eastern connections, will be seen from a Pamphlet and Map, which can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., AND
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST.,

announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue credits on

JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,
NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BANK, LONDON.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1871.

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY having decided to change the gauge of their road from six feet to four feet, eight and one half inches, so as to make it conform to the gauge of its numerous connecting and intersecting lines, have, for the purpose of making said change, and providing the necessary rolling stock, and for other improvements and purposes of the Company, executed a new mortgage for four millions of dollars, covering all the property and franchises of the Company, to be denominated Second Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage.

The present mortgage debt of the Company is $6,800,000, or about $17,000 per mile on 393 miles of road owned and operated by the Company, and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. The total mortgage debt, including the new issue of four millions, will be $10,800,000, or about $27,500 per mile.

The new bonds are for one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached, the principal payable in forty years, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, free of United States income tax, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year, and secured by a sinking fund commencing with twenty thousand dollars per annum, and so graduated and regulated as to take up the whole amount of bonds before their maturity. The bonds entitle the holder to vote, and may be registered.

The Company now offer for sale two millions five hundred thousand dollars ($2,500,000) as follows: Proposals for the same (in amounts not less than five thousand dollars) will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., of the 10th day of April next, specifying amount and price offered. The money to be payable in five installments of twenty per cent. each, as follows: first installment on acceptance of bid, and the others on the first days of May, July, September and October, 1871. It being understood that, in all cases, the interest which has accrued upon the bonds at dates of payment shall be paid by the purchaser, in addition to the price bid.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked: "Proposal for Second Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds."
ALLAN CAMPBELL,
Chairman Executive and Finance Committee.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1871.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING bonds, due April 1, 1871, will be, on and after that date, at our office:
CHICAGO AND ALTON INCOME BONDS, less Government tax.
DUBUQUE SOUTH WESTERN FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, less Government tax.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, less Government tax.
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, free Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
March 16, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1871, at No. 34 New-st., Room No. 27. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and closes at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed March 23, and be reopened April 5.
WM. S. THORN, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE STOCK for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
HALLGARTEN & CO.,

Recommend, after a thorough investigation into the affairs of the Company, THE EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD COMPANY of Kentucky, as a very safe and desirable investment. They are only authorized to offer a limited amount of these securities at 87½ and accrued interest. The Bonds offered are on the completed portion of the Road, which is now in successful operation.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 3 at 2 o'clock P. M. and opened May 4.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirty Directors, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 12th April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE,
HARTFORD, March 23, 1871.

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of $3 on each share of Full Stock, and $1 50 on each share Scrip Stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 25th inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on SATURDAY, the 1st day of April next.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th of March to the 1st of April, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on the 17th day of April next to the shareholders of this Company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered on the books of the Company as such on the closing of the transfer-books. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th day of April, and reopened on the morning of the 18th day of April prox. Holders of outstanding convertible scrip are notified to send the same in for conversion into stock previous to the date for closing the transfer-books.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF ALABAMA, March 13, 1871.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of the Western Railroad Company of Alabama, due on the 1st day of April next, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.
CHARLES T. POLLARD, President.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 14, 1871.

THE INTEREST MATURING APRIL 1, 1871, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold on and after April 1, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State of South Carolina.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 20, 1871.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, due April 1, will be paid in gold on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st.
F. E. JONES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1871.

THE COUPONS ON BONDS OF THE Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railway Company, due 1st of April, proximo, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after that date.
B. E. SMITH, President.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—50TH DIVIDEND.—New-York, March 24, 1871.—The usual quarterly Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of all taxes, was this day declared out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable on and after the 1st day of April next.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due April 1, 1871, on the Land Grant Bonds of this Company will be paid at their office, No. 46 Sears' Buildings, Boston, and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1871.

THE COUPONS ON BONDS OF THE Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway Company, due 1st April, prox., will be paid at the office of Messrs. Turner Bros. on and after that date.
B. E. SMITH, President.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, March 15, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, prox., on bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company will be paid at our office on and after that date.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due April 1 on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of
P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. CURTIS ON "MANHOOD."

A Medical Essay on the cause and cure of Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Sedentary Life, Excess, overtaxed Constitution, Abuses of the System, &c., &c. It gives a clear synopsis of the impediments to Marriage, and the remedies therefor—the results of 20 years' successful practice, by E. DE F. CURTIS, M. D., F. R. C. S., &c.

"'Curtis on Manhood' should be read by the young for its instruction, and by the afflicted as a source of relief. It will injure no one."—*Medical Times & Gazette.*

"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether he be parent, preceptor or clergyman."—*London Times.*

Price $1 by mail. Address DR. CURTIS, No. 9 Tremont-place, Boston, Mass.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th-st. and 36th.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; new original designs; cheapest in City.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

BREMEN.

HILLMAN'S HOTEL,

ranking as one of the leading first-class hotels in Germany. It is located near the railway station and the rampart promenades, and fitted up with all the modern improvements and in the most elegant style.

BOARDING AND LODGING

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN East 18th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Everett, Westminster and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman a large front room, bedroom communicating. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, "H," Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

TO LET—ON THE SECOND OR THIRD floor, a suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen who can afford to pay liberally for a quiet, comfortable home; references given and required. Apply at No. 48 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY FURNISHED suite of three or four rooms, together or separately; bath, &c., on floor; private table if desired; by season or year, at moderate terms; references exchanged. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS at No. 7 West 28th-st., suitable for gentlemen; single or en suite; house and location desirable; opposite Hoffman House and overlooking Madison-square.

NO. 16 5TH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suite of apartments, with or without board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOME furnished rooms, with first-class board, for a gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen. References required.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOM, ON third floor, front, to let, to a gentleman, without meals; private family. No. 78 Lexington-av.

NO. 45 WEST 22D-ST.—A SUITE OF handsome apartments on second floor, with board; terms moderate; also, two single rooms.

BOARD WANTED.

A FAMILY, CONSISTING OF FIVE ladies and two little girls, desire to obtain accommodation for the Summer months in a family where they would be the only boarders; stabling for a pair of horses and two carriages would be required; distance not to be above eighty miles from New-York City. Address by letter, with reference, D., No. 3 Bible-house, New-York City.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE a suite of apartments, or an entire floor, furnished, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders, with private table if desired; location must be accessible; any one wishing to reduce unnecessary expense will find this a very desirable chance. Address, stating terms and full particulars, BOARD, Post-office Box No. 3,498.

WANTED—A SUITE OF APARTMENTS on the second floor in a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights, by a gentleman and wife; with private table. Address E. L. K., Box No. 1,639 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, IN A private family, below 20th-st., a neatly furnished room, with board. Address, stating terms, D. E. T., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

1871. FASHIONS 1871.

FOR

Spring and Summer

The ladies of New-York and vicinity are respectfully invited to examine, on THURSDAY, MARCH 30, a full and elegant assortment of

SACQUES, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

LLAMA LACE POINTS, SACQUES, &c.,

from the leading houses in Europe, imported expressly for our retail trade.

ALSO,

SACQUES, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c.,

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. They are also requested to inspect our

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,

where we shall offer many novelties just received, and which have never before been exhibited, viz.:

LADIES' DRESSES AND WALKING SUITS.
LADIES' BREAKFAST ROBES AND ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
LADIES' SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSET-COVERS, CORSETS.
UNDER-GARMENTS, CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, DRESSES.
HATS, CAPS, INFANTS' WARDROBES.
BRIDAL TROUSSEAU, BOYS' SUITS, &c., &c.

Having secured the services of a first-class dressmaker, we are prepared to offer unusual advantages to our lady patrons.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

GEORGE SLOANE,

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.,

Is now offering a handsome assortment of RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, VELVETS, SILKS, SATINS, CRAPES, LACES, REAL and IMITATION SPOT NET, DOUBLE WIDTH; LADIES' and MISSES' SPRING HATS and BONNETS, TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED. Also a full line of CORSETS, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SETS, SMALL WARES, &c., &c.

JOHN S. BROWN,

BELFAST, IRELAND.

TRADE { Shamrock Leaf. } MARK.

Manufacturer of only first-class TABLE DAMASK, superior to any imported into the United States. These goods are noted for their beauty of design, elegance of fabric and durability of wear.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

215 Church-st., New-York.

GRAND MILLNIERY OPENING,
GRAND MILLINERY OPENING,
AT
ROTHSCHILD'S, NO. 58 WEST 14TH-ST.,
ROTHSCHILD'S, NO. 58 WEST 14TH-ST.,
NEAR 6TH-AV.

The above opening will be the most attractive one of the season, and a grand display of the latest novelties is exhibited.

French Flowers,	newest designs.
Ostrich Tips,	all the new shades.
Straw Goods,	in an endless variety.
Real Chip Hats,	all the latest shapes.

SASH RIBBONS, PLAIN AND GROS GRAIN.
BONNET RIBBONS AND SILK VELVETS.
REAL THREAD LACE, DOTTED NET FOR VAILS, BLONDES, &C.
FROU FROU IN ALL THE NEW COLORS.
LADIES' TIES IN GREAT VARIETY.

The above goods are all of the very first quality, and sold at ROTHSCHILD'S POPULAR PRICES, ROTHSCHILD'S POPULAR PRICES, 14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.

CANTRELL,

(LATE OF BROADWAY,)

BOOTS and SHOES,

NO. 241 4TH-AV.

MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st., is overflowing with rich novelties of Foreign and Domestic Patterns! Pleasing changes! We fit our patterns to the form, and warrant them perfect! They are put together with cloth strips, so they can be tried on. Engraved circular (mailed free) with price list.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of TIMOTHY R. CRAWFORD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Timothy R. Crawford, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of April, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of March, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh29-1aw3wW*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
(EXCEPT SATURDAY NIGHT,)
AND ON SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 1½ P. M., until further notice, Mr. T. W. Robertson's last comedy, entitled
BIRTH.

Presented with new and appropriate scenery and new music.

Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, FISHER, RINGGOLD, WILLIAMSON, LEONARD, CURRAN, PECK, QUIGLEY, Mesdames BARRY, TRACY, BLAISDELL, CLAYTON, HAYDEN, ROWE, ROWLAND, CLARKE, McCORMICK and others.

ON SATURDAY EVENING
will be produced, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATRE, Bayle Bernard's best comedy,
THE NERVOUS MAN.
Also, Selby's comedietta,
THE UNFINISHED GENTLEMAN.
In rehearsal, an entirely
NEW COMEDY,
by W. S. Gilbert, Esq., now playing with the greatest success in London, entitled
RANDALL'S THUMB.
Also in preparation, to be acted for the first time in four years,
ROSEDALE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
TOTALLY ORIGINAL DRAMA OF CONTEMPORANEOUS SOCIETY, ENTITLED,
H
O
R
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Z
O
N.
G. L. FOX as SUNDOWN ROWSE.
AGNES ETHEL as MEDDIE, By permission of Augustin Daly, Esq.

The play presented with elaborate scenic aids and magnificent panoramic effects, by Mr. J. E. HAYES, and a company selected for its special fitness to the life-like personages represented.

Matinees every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
FIRST PRODUCTION
OF
JEZEBEL.

Boucicault's last brilliant London sensation. Characters by Mr. Harkins, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Parkes, Mr. De Vere, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Beekman, Miss Clara Morris, Linda Deitz, Kate Claxton and Nellie Mortimer. Original music by Stoepel. Entirely new scenery by Roberts, and magnificent costumes a la mode.

JEZEBEL MATINEE
SATURDAY at 1½.

In rehearsal, MARRIED FOR MONEY, PATTER VS. CLATTER, and other brilliant and famous comedies, in which Mr. CHARLES MATTHEWS will appear.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Mr. JAMES W. MORRISSEY begs to announce his first benefit in New-York for
THURSDAY EVENING, March 30.
LA PERICHOLE, (last time,) with Mlle. AIMEE.

A SERIES OF GRAND DIAMOND GIFT CONCERTS will be held in Washington, D. C., commencing on the 3d day of May, 1871, the profits of which will be devoted to the relief of the victims of the French war; 190,000 tickets, and no more, will be sold, numbered from 1 to 190,000; $860,000 worth of diamonds of the very finest quality, warranted by a diamond house, second to none in existence, will be given to holders of tickets without reservation, whether absent or present. This magnificent collection, which is the largest and most valuable in America, is catalogued as follows: One Imperial set, breast-pin and ear-rings (warranted to be the finest in America), worth $60,000; one magnificent full set, breast-pin, ear-rings and bracelets, worth $37,000; one similar set worth $32,000; one solitaire diamond ring worth $18,000; one magnificent set of solitaire diamond studs, worth $10,000; one beautiful lady's full set cluster, breast-pin, ear-rings and bracelets, worth $5,000; 9,650 sets and separate articles in all, ranging in value from $55 to $30,000 each. The proportion between the gifts and tickets is unquestionably the most favorable ever presented. The most satisfactory and authentic proofs of all our assertions, from the highest and most responsible sources and evidences of the full protection of the public, will be found in the hands of agents in all principal cities.

Orders for tickets or information addressed to our New-York office will receive prompt attention.

For particulars see circulars.

National Bank of the Republic, depository.

TICKETS, $5.

J. L. ROBERTSON & CO., Agents.

Tickets for sale in New-York at P. C. Devlin's, No. 2 Wall-st.

EUROPEAN EXCURSION.

Excursion to Scotland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, June 1. Procure information from AUGUST PETERSOHN, Manager, No. 3 Bowling-green.

RICHARDS' PICTURES—SOMERVILLE Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av. Admission free. Will close THIS EVENING, 29th inst.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41, North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., as follows:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, 21st... 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st.... 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 22d.. 9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 22d. 8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 25th...10:30 A. M.	Friday, 24th..... 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th...11:30 A. M.	Monday, 27th.... 8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 30th.. 1:00 P. M.	Wed'sday, 29th. 10:00 A. M.
Saturday, Ap'l 1. 3:30 P. M.	Friday, 31st.....12:00 M.

REGULAR EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, at 6 o'clock; fare 50 cents, berths 50 cents; state-rooms $1. Steamers leave daily; (Saturdays excepted,) from Pier No. 44 North River, (Spring-st.) These splendid steamers connect at Albany and Troy with all railroads for the West and North. Through tickets issued and baggage checked to destination.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows.

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $2,250,000.
NEW-YORK BRANCH,
185 BLEECKER-STREET.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY DAYS, as depositors prefer.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

All accounts strictly private and confidential.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from APRIL 1, at the rate of six per cent., on all sums exceeding $5.

Interest paid or credited on balance in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
MARBLE, FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.
One dollar received.
INTEREST COMMENCES APRIL 1 on deposits made now, and is payable in July.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,670,343 83.

DRY GOODS AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Of an up-town store, on one of the best avenues. Address H. S. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK
of Shakespeare's grand tragedy of
OTHELLO.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH..............as..........IAGO
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT..........as...OTHELLO
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Matinee, { Mr. ED. BOOTH..as..OTHELLO / Mr. L. BARRETT..as...IAGO

Messrs. Sheridan, Anderson, Fenno, Pateman, Piton, Decker, Howson, Mesdames De Bar, Pateman, Vultee.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

ON MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 3,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH..........as......BERTUCCIO
IN THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT..........as......HAMLET
(for the first time in New-York.)

In active preparation,
A WINTER'S TALE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE BLACK CROOK.
THE WONDERFUL MAJILTONS,
THE SKATERS, THE RUNNELLS,
PROFESSOR NELSON AND HIS SONS,
AND ALL THE GRAND FEATURES.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½.
On MONDAY, April 10, will be presented the Great Shakespearean pageant of
RICHARD III.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

THE
LINGARDS
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

GREAT SUCCESS.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
THIS EVENING AT 8,
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON.
AT TWO TODAY
THE HIDDEN HAND.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

L. B. LENT..........(14th-st.)..........Director
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
FIRST WEEK IN AMERICA OF THE WONDERFUL
CYNOCEPHALUS,

An animal whose equestrianism contains so many elements of surprise, that it cannot fail to awaken a sensation in New-York equal to that created in Paris and London by its singular performances, rivaling, as they do, the greatest efforts of the best human riders.

ALL THE SUPERB ARTISTS IN THEIR EXCITING FEATS OF EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC SKILL.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; children, 50 cents.

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The great chorus of children, under the direction of HURLEY NEWCOMB.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 30, at 8 o'clock.

The choruses of the different wards will be united, presenting a spectacle unequaled.

Reserved seats at J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, No. 48 and 50 East 23d-st.

CONCERT AT THE ALLEN-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 29. Miss MARIE BRAINARD, Miss CHARLOTTE V. HUTCHINGS and other eminent talent will assist. Tickets, 50 cents.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

LECTURES.

THE LAST LECTURE BUT ONE OF Dr. Lord's course in Association Hall, THURSDAY, at 11½ o'clock, on
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

A COURSE OF POPULAR SCIENTIFIC lectures, illustrated with numerous and brilliant experiments will be delivered at the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., beginning with WEDNESDAY, March 29, and continuing each successive week to June 7. The subjects will be—*Light*, by President HENRY MORTON; *The Atmosphere*, by Prof. B. SILLIMAN; *The Spectroscope*, by Prof. G. F. BARKER; *Sound*, by Dr. J. SOLIS COHEN; and *Magnetism*, by Prof. A. M. MAYER. Course tickets, $1; single tickets, 25 cents.

MR. FAVARGER'S NEW COURSE OF French Readings and Lessons for Ladies and Gentlemen continues EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at No. 9 University-place. Special facilities to teachers.

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A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

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For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av.
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GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

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AMENIA, N. Y.
FOR BOTH SEXES.
Term begins April 5.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

THE NOYES-PLACE BOARDING-SCHOOL—FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, AT WALLINGFORD, CONN.—The next term will commence the 3d of April next. No school can be located in a more healthy or beautiful village. The number of pupils is small. The Principal has had great experience and success in teaching, both in the English and French languages. Address Mrs. STREET JONES, Principal.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL School for young boys, Asylum-av., Hartford, Conn.—Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal.—The number of pupils is limited to twenty. The Summer term, of four and a half months, begin on the 1st of May.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

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FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SHARON, Conn.; Spring term opens March 27. Rev. H. D. GARDNER, Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—TO GO TO ST. PAUL, MINN., AS private tutor, a gentleman who can bring City references as to character and capacity, to teach the modern languages, English studies and mathematics; a liberal salary will be paid. All answers to this advertisement must be by letter addressed TEACHER WANTED, Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York; the applicant must state how long he has been engaged in teaching; no commission will be paid to school agencies.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER BALMFORTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, at the office of Underhill & Ulshoeffer, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1871.
ELIZABETH BALMFORTH,
Executrix of Christopher Balmforth, deceased.
ja17-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORITZ MARCUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Jacob Herlinger, holding my power of attorney, at his place of business, No. 221 1st-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1870.
s28-1aw6mW* BABETTE MARCUS, Executrix.

ALBANY.

(Continued from First Page.)

exercise their powers and manage said Company without consulting with the other directors; as to whether the Erie Road, under its present management is made to accommodate the public, is a question not discussed before the Committee, and in the opinion of the undersigned had nothing to do with this question. No complaint has been made before the Committee of its management in this respect, and I am of opinion that the directors of a railroad, however well they manage the road, cannot give that as a reason why they should not recognize the rights of the stockholders of such road, or why they should squander the earnings of the road, or improperly increase its capital, and appropriate to their own use the avails of such increase. The undersigned, therefore, is confident that this act has been, in this Erie case, so manipulated by unscrupulous men, so as to accomplish their own private ends,—has been so prolific in ways and means for fraudulent and unlawful practices—has been demonstrated to be so easily managed by cliques for private purposes, and against the true interests of the stockholders, is so fraught with disastrous consequences to the financial interests of our State and nation that the entrenched position given these men by this law has made them so confident in their power that they set at defiance public opinion, the Legislature and Judicial power, and that nothing but the expression of the people of the State through representation, legislative and executive, condemning their action and compelling them to return to the sound provisions of the general Railroad law, will satisfy the demand of the people of the State, and, so believing, have and do recommend the passage of the bill hereto annexed, repealing at once the classification clause of the act of 1869, and amending the act of 1870, and also providing, as far as may be, against the evils practiced by the present directors of the Erie Company to perpetuate their power and deprive the stockholders of said Company of their rights and property. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) SMITH M. WEED.

We concur in the recommendations of the foregoing report.

(Signed,) D. C. LITTLEJOHN,
(Signed,) ISAAC V. BAKER, Jr.

THE PROPOSED BILL.

The following is the bill referred to in and annexed to the foregoing report:

"An Act to amend chapter 916 of the Laws of 1869, entitled 'An Act to amend chapter 278 of the laws of 1868,' entitled 'An Act in relation to the Erie, New-York Central, Hudson River, and Harlem Railroad Companies.' To amend section 2, of chapter 157 of the Laws of 1870, entitled 'An Act to regulate proceedings against corporations by injunctions or otherwise, and to amend the general law in relation to the formation and management of railroads.'"

The people of the State of New-York, represented in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 2, of chapter 916 of the laws of 1869, entitled "An Act to amend chapter 278 of the laws of 1868, entitled 'An Act in relation to the Erie, New-York Central, Hudson River and Harlem Railroad Companies, passed May 20, 1869, is hereby amended by striking out of said section the following words: The Board of Directors in each of said Companies may so classify the members of such Board, by lot or otherwise, that as nearly as may be one-fifth of their number shall go out of office at each annual election, and at the next election of directors in each of said Companies the directors shall be voted for only in place of those whose terms shall then expire under the the classification aforesaid.

SEC. 2. The Erie Railway, and the stockholders thereof, shall proceed at the place wherein the election of directors of said Company are usually held, on the first Tuesday of July, 1871, to hold a stockholders' meeting for the purpose of electing seventeen directors of said Company, and the terms of office of the persons now claiming the office of directors of said Company shall cease upon the said first Tuesday of July, aforesaid, and the seventeen persons having a vote of the majority of the stock of said Company represented at said meeting, shall be the duly elected directors of said Company, and shall hold their office for one year from said July 1.

SEC. 3. At any election of any railroad corporation in this State, or at any stockholders' meeting of any corporation, no person or persons shall be allowed to vote upon any stock standing in his or her or their names upon the books of said company, unless such person (or persons) is at the time the owner of such stock, or has a duly-executed proxy from the owner thereof, authorizing him to vote thereon, and, upon being challenged, the person offering to vote any such stock shall either produce the certificate of such stock, or make and subscribe an oath that he, or his principal, (in case of a proxy,) is the *bona fide* owner of said shares of stock, and explain the absence of such certificate, which affidavit shall be received by the inspectors of election and filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which said election is held, and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $500, and not exceeding $5,000, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or by both said fine and imprisonment: and any person swearing falsely in such an affidavit shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

SEC. 4. Every stockholder of a railroad corporation in this State, who has owned his, her or their stock for the thirty days prescribed in section 5, title 13, part 1, chapter 18, of the Revised Statutes, shall be entitled to vote upon presenting the evidence of ownership, if challenged, as required in the last preceding section of this act, by a person or proxy at any election of officers, or at any stockholders' meeting, whether his, her or their names appear upon the books of said company as the owners of said stock or not, notwithstanding any statute of this State or by-law of the company to the contrary, and no Court shall authorize or direct the taking or molesting of any stock, nor shall any clerk, receiver or other officer of any Court seize, take or molest any stock or certificate of stock, presented at any election of directors or stockholders' meeting of any such company upon such day of election or meeting, or in any manner interfere with the owner of said stock in his right to vote thereon at such election or meeting, provided this shall not be construed as prohibiting any sheriff from levying any execution owning said stock upon said stock at any time.

SEC. 5. Section 2 of chapter 151, of the laws of 1870, entitled "An Act to regulate proceedings against corporations by injunctions or otherwise," is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Section 2. No officer or director of a corporation shall be removed from office otherwise than by the judgment of the Supreme Court in a civil action in the cases prescribed by the Revised Statutes."

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

REGULAR RECORD.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 28.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. TWEED—To improve Mount Vernon-avenue, in the village of Mount Vernon, Westchester County.

By Mr. CREAMER—Appropriating $16.300 to the Sixth Regiment, National Guard, advanced by them for uniforms during the war.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—Requiring the Binghampton and Port Dickinson Railroad Company to use rail of a certain quality.

The following bills were reported:

Authorizing the Syracuse Northern Railroad Company to mortgage its real estate and personal property; amending the charter of Rochester, so as to provide Police Commissioners; amending the act to designate places for the Oswego County Supervisors to meet and regulate compensation; amending the charter of the New-York Colored Orphan Asylum; incorporating the Toussaint l'Ouverture College; incorporating the Enterprise Savings Bank at College Point; incorporating the Greenwich Railroad Equipment Company; incorporating the City Trust Company of New-York; providing for the improvement of certain streets in New-York; providing for the proper drainage of lands within the corporate limits of New-York; making appropriations for canal expenses; authorizing the formation of associations to carry on the business of marketing in New-York; making appropriations to pay the principal and interest of the canal debt.

The following bills were passed:

To amend the charter of the Bowling Green Savings Bank; authorizing the erection by religious corporations of school houses and houses for the clergy.

A VETO.

The Governor sent in his veto of the bill for closing the County Clerk's and Sheriff's offices in New-York on certain holidays, on the ground that there is sufficient clerical force to keep them open, and the public interests require that they should be kept open. The veto was sustained.

THE NEW-YORK CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill making amendments to the charter of the City of New-York. A long debate ensued, participated in by Messrs. TWEED, CHAPMAN, CREAMER and KENNEDY. On motion of Mr. CHAPMAN, the bill was amended by requiring a vote of three-fourths of the Commissioners of Public Instruction to remove teachers, purchase school-houses, &c. The bill was then reported to the Senate and ordered to a third reading, after renewed efforts on the part of the opponents to have it amended by striking out all relative to public instruction, and other amendments offered in Committee of the Whole.

Recess to 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

ANOTHER MAGNIFICENT SCHEME IN VIEW.

Mr. TWEED introduced a bill authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works, New-York, to change the grade of streets embraced in the area bounded by Chambers, Bleecker, Chatham, Broadway and the Bowery. [This bill was subsequently reported.]

The bill to incorporate the Excelsior Safe Deposit Company, New-York, was reported.

BRIDGING LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

The Senate went into Committee, and spent most of the session discussing the bill to repeal the act granting authority to the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad to erect a bridge over Lake Champlain. Progress was reported.

PROSPECT PARK.

Mr. MURPHY introduced a bill amending the act authorizing the sale of a portion of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, which authorizes the sale of the lands recently in dispute.

THE THIRTEENTH OF MAY.

Mr. TWEED offered a concurrent resolution authorizing Post No. 4, Grand Army of the Republic, to use regimental flags in the Military Bureau on the 13th of May which was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were passed:

Incorporating the Security Deposit Company of New-York; incorporating the New-York Financial Association; incorporating the Manhattan Indemnity and Loan Company of New-York; to enable the Lodges of the Knights of Pythias to hold real estate; incorporating the Flushing Water Company; incorporating the Society of the Sisters of St. Joseph in the City of Troy; providing for the improvement and regulation of several parks in New-York City; incorporating a gas company in New-York to light all that portion of the City lying north of Seventy-ninth-street; amending the act relating to Justices' Courts in the City of Troy, removing the requirement that Justices shall be counsellors-at-law, and allowing either of the Justices to hold Court; amending the charter of the Bowling-Green Savings Bank; amending and consolidating the Game laws; erecting the County of Canesteo from a part of Steuben County; incorporating the Citizens' Savings Bank of Syracuse; amending the act extending the fire limits of Brooklyn; regulating assessments for street improvements in the City of Troy.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. CAMPBELL—Authorizing the Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company to extend their tracks.

By Mr. HITCHMAN—Amending the charter of the Insurance and Indemnity Company of New-York.

By Mr. WAINRIGHT—Incorporating the Grand-street Savings Bank, Brooklyn.

The following bills were reported:

Incorporating the New-York Coal Exchange; providing for enlarging the arsenal of Rochester; relative to apprentices and employers; authorizing the South-side Long Island Railroad Company to lay one or more tracks.

THE VIADUCT RAILWAY BILL.

On motion of Mr. FREAR, the Viaduct Railway bill, left unfinished last evening, was taken up. The question was on granting leave to the Committee of the Whole to sit again, which was carried, and the House again went into Committee on the bill. The pending motion was on Mr. WEED's motion in relation to the establishment of the route, and making the Governor one of the Commissioners, a majority of whom are to decide upon said route; also, requiring maps and profiles to be submitted to said majority. Lost, 44 to 46.

Mr. WEED challenged a count and asked for tellers.

The Chair decided the motion lost.

Mr. WEED insisted upon challenging the count, and called for tellers.

Mr. FIELD raised the point of order that the question was decided.

The Chair decided the point of order well taken.

Mr. WEED insisted upon demanding tellers amid so much confusion that the Chairman, Mr. CAMPBELL, left the chair and called the Speaker to the chair.

The Chairman then reported to the Speaker that the Committee had been dissolved, owing to the disorderly conduct of the gentleman from Clinton, Mr. WEED.

Mr. WEED then stated that he had deemed it his duty to insist upon the appointment of tellers, and the Chairman had tenaciously insisted upon refusing to grant him his right to call for tellers.

Mr. FIELDS said as order had been restored he moved the House go into Committee again.

Mr. WEED moved as an amendment that the bill be recommitted to the standing Committee with instructions to insert his amendments.

Mr. ALVORD said the first question to be settled was as to the conduct of the gentleman from Clinton. As to his demand for a count by tellers that was a parliamentary right.

The Speaker decided that the gentleman had a right to have a count.

The House then went into Committee again, the Speaker calling Mr. JACOBS.

Mr. WEED then called for his count, saying he was not tenacious about having tellers.

The Chair stated that the Clerk desired that tellers be appointed.

Messrs NICHOLAS and ALVORD were appointed tellers. The vote stood—yeas 49, nays 50.

Mr. WEED's motion to amend was again declared lost.

Mr. ALVORD moved to strike out the words "other counties," in order to confine the road to New-York and Westchester Counties, also confining to Westchester County the power of the Board of Supervisors to bond the County.

Mr. SCRIBNER could not understand why this discrimination against Westchester should be made. If it was wrong to allow this bonding by the various other counties, it was wrong to allow it to Westchester. The bill was not like the usual Bonding law. It did not take the voice of the people, but gave the power to the Board of Supervisors to bond to an unlimited extent. Westchester County did not need any elevated railroad, and he asserted that no part of the road proposed to be constructed would be built in Westchester County.

Mr. GLEASON moved that before any county, excepting New-York, shall subscribe to the stock, a majority of the people shall vote in favor of so doing. On motion of Mr. FIELD the Committee rose and reported progress.

In the House, Mr. WEED moved to insert the amendment. Lost by 21 to 98.

Mr. ALVORD moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the amendments offered by him last night, and adopted, and to insert those offered by him this morning. Adopted.

The bill was recommitted, and immediately reported as amended.

Then, under the operation of the previous question, the bill was passed.

On his name being called, Mr. SCRIBNER protested strongly against action on this bill under the construction put on the effect of the previous question. He had desired to offer an amendment as to the mode of bonding Westchester County, and yet it is decided that when the previous question is ordered on the passage of a bill, it means that the bill shall be read at once. The decision of the House was, that the bill should be put on its passage, and when put on its passage it was open for amendment.

The Chair stated that the bill having been read through, the constitutional obligation required a vote to be taken immediately.

Mr. SCRIBNER did not understand that the bill had been read through.

The Chair stated that the bill had been read through. The vote on the bill was—yeas 110, nays 9.

ERIE CLASSIFICATION.

Mr. FLAGG, from the Railroad Committee, submitted a majority report against the repeal of the Erie Directors Classification act. Mr. WEED submitted a minority report in favor of repeal.

Mr. FLAGG moved that both reports be laid on the table, and be printed immediately. Carried.

A recess was taken till 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The following bills were passed:

Authorizing the City of Rochester to expend $5.000 in fitting up rooms in the arsenal for the Fifty-fourth Regiment; enabling the Laflin and Rand Powder Company to take stock in other companies; making provision for the payment of the Brooklyn firemen; providing for the disposal of Excise moneys in Niagara County; incorporating the Nautilus Club of New-York; repealing the act authorizing a ferry across Lake Champlain at Rouse's Point; incorporating the New-York Advertising Company; authorizing the City of Troy to fund its floating debt; providing for repairing sewers in New-York; amending the act to abate nuisances in New-York, and to correct abuses in relation to pavements by property-holders; incorporating the Harlem Library; for the relief of the vestry and church wardens of Holy Trinity Church, of Harlem; amending the Binghamton Water act; increasing the jurisdiction of the Court of Special Sessions in the City of New-York; changing the grade of Ninth-avenue and adjoining streets in New-York; amending the act relative to Surrogate's bonds; authorizing the Justices of the Supreme Court assigned to hold general terms to fix times and places for holding the same; prohibiting the throwing of offal or dead animals in the North and East Rivers, and New-York and Raritan Bay; amending the charter of the City of Troy; providing for the payment of a crier in the Court of Appeals; amending the charter of the Central Park Savings Bank; to regulate the improvement of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, New-York; providing for the improvement of a portion of Fourth-avenue, New-York; to extend the distribution of Croton water in the City of New-York; providing for the completion of the pavement of the Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn; providing redress for words imputing unchastity to women.

The Assembly adjourned.

Quick Transit to Harlem—Large Mass-Meeting.

A mass-meeting of the citizens in favor of the Broadway Underground Road, (the Beach Transit,) by which the time occupied in going from the City Hall to Harlem is to be reduced to fifteen minutes, was held last evening at Irving Hall. The attendance was very large. The assembly was called to order by WM. R. MARTIN, Esq., who nominated for President BENJ. F. BEEKMAN, Esq., and for Vice-Presidents MOSES H. GRINNELL and about thirty others. Mr. WM. A. WHITBECK was then introduced, and made an extended address upon the necessity, utility and practicability of the road. He was followed by Mr. WM. R. MARTIN, who made a very humorous speech in favor of the present measure and in opposition to that proposed by Mr. A. T. STEWART. He also offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That by the discussion and investigation for ten years past on the subject of rapid transit, the people have reached positive convictions.

Resolved, That Broadway is the natural thoroughfare on this island, made so by the use of the public, and the public have the right to use it.

Resolved, That the facilities of Broadway ought to be increased to accommodate the growing population by the application of engineering science.

Resolved, That this use of Broadway by the public is what gives it its great value, and that this increase of its accommodation will increase its value.

Resolved, That this will benefit the owners of property on Broadway.

Resolved, That we believe the underground road to be practical and economical.

Resolved, That the bill known as the Beach Transit, now before the Governor, best meets the requirements of the question; that it has the best route, an adequate plan, and that these meet and determine the question of capital.

Resolved, That we regard the bill as the best practical solution of the Rapid Transit question which has ever been presented; that the question ought to be settled now; and that we ask the Governor to approve the bill.

Speeches were afterward made by Messrs. B. T. BEEKMAN, JOHN FOLEY, N. B. OGDEN, ETHAN ALLEN and others. At the close of the meeting the audience were requested to sign a petition which will be forwarded to the Governor today.

A Painful Picture of Metropolitan Life.

A sad scene took place, yesterday, in the Surrogate's office, in the matter of the application of CATHARINE RITZLER to remove one JONES as guardian of her minor children. She testified that she had never received any notice of the appointment of JONES as guardian until some time after it was made; that her eldest daughter, EMILY, a very pretty girl of about sixteen years of age, was persuaded to leave home by JONES, who had acted very indelicately toward her, and that the girl was taken by Gen. ROBERT AVERY, who is in some way connected with the Pension Office in this City, to the St. Julien Hotel, and kept there one night, and testified to other matters respecting her daughters, AVERY and JONES. She also said neither she nor the children ever saw AVERY, and that they did not know him, though AVERY swears in his petition dated Oct. 25, 1870, that he was a friend of the children. The matter was adjourned for further examination.

JUSTICE FOR ERIE.

Seizures of Rolling Stock at Buffalo, Goshen and Sufferns.

Unsatisfied Judgments Against the Road—Real and Personal Property in the Hands of Creditors—Reminiscences of Carr's Rock.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Tuesday, March 28, 1871.

Mr. C. C. DYKE, a well-known resident of Brooklyn Heights, was seriously injured in the Carr's Rock disaster on the Erie Railway in April, 1868. He sued the Company for damages. The case was tried in the Kings County Supreme Court, and resulted in a verdict of $35,000 in favor of the plaintiff. The case was taken to the Court of Appeals by defendants, where the verdict of the Supreme Court was affirmed. On Saturday counsel for plaintiff moved in the Supreme Court, before Judge GILBERT, to have the judgment of the Court of Appeals made the judgment of the Supreme Court.

The motion was granted, and, it being rumored that the Erie Company intended carrying the case to the United States Supreme Court, a writ was issued directing the Sheriff of Orange County to levy upon certain property of the Company. Acting upon the authority vested in him, Sheriff MEYGENT, accompanied by the attorney of Mr. DYKE, came to Port Jervis last night, and at 11 o'clock served an attachment upon sixteen of the Company's locomotives here in the roundhouse and yard, and placed a watch to prevent the getting up of steam in any of them. The engines attached are all of them freight-engines, with all of their appurtenances.

Notices are posted up about the town today, announcing the Sheriff's sale at the Delaware Hotel, in the village, on the 3d of April at 12 o'clock. The affair made quite a stir in town, and it was the all-absorbing topic when made public this morning.

In addition to the sixteen engines, many times the value of Mr. DYKE's claim—$35,000 damages and $5,000 costs—this morning the Sheriff levied on all of the personal property of the Company he could find, such as wood, ties, &c. This is explained probably by the fact that the rolling stock of the road is mortgagd for $75,000,000, and with such a claim as that on the property just attached, it is not likely to be of much benefit to the plaintiff. Hence the levying on the personal property as something that they can depend more upon.

JAMES ALLERTON, Esq., the attorney of the Erie Railway Company at this place, went to New-York this evening, and what shape the matter will take will probably be known tomorrow morning.

The Sheriff of Rockland County has also levied on two engines at Sufferns and all of the personal property at that station, and by a telegram from Buffalo I learn that the Sheriff there has levied on the palace sleeping-coach named "J. Fisk, Jr.," and a large portion of personal property.

X. Y. Z.

An Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the heading "Another Heavy Judgment Against Erie," you publish an account of the suit of A. B. SEYMOUR against the Long Dock Company, which is calculated to induce the belief that the officers of the Erie Company have unjustly defended against an honest claim. Permit me to state the facts.

Mr. SEYMOUR, at the end of his work in 1861, presented a claim for about $69,000, alleged balance due him. It was disputed, and he commenced suit for something over $300,000. By an interlocutory decree a large portion of his claims were rejected from consideration, and a reference to a master ordered to take proof as to the remainder. Upon coming before the master, his "remaining claims" were presented in a new account, and the amount swelled to $783,000 and ten years' interest. The master has allowed him $20,279 and interest, making his recovery, in all, $32,616, less than five per cent. of his claim.

It is proper to add that this suit has been pending since 1861; that the counsel of the Company, Chancellor ZABRISKIE, Judge BRADLEY, CORTLANDT PARKER, Esq., D. B. EATON, and myself, were always of opinion that the Company owed nothing; and the present officers of the Company have had nothing to do with the suit but to provide for its defense, as it was clearly their duty to the Company to do.

Yours, respectfully,
S. J. GLASSEY, of Counsel.

NO. 19 PARK-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
Monday, March 27, 1871.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The following is official:

SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY FOUR HOURS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, March 29—1¼ A. M.—The storm which was clearing away in the Eastern States on Monday evening has now almost entirely disappeared, and clear weather now prevails with rising barometer from South Carolina to Wisconsin, and thence eastward to Maine. The area of highest barometer has spread from Tennessee north and east, and is now central in Western Pennsylvania. The pressure has been stationary or slowly diminishing in the Mississippi Valley and the Gulf States with easterly and southerly winds, increasing cloudiness and threatening weather. The barometer remains nearly stationary in the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific coast. Fresh easterly winds prevail on the Gulf, fresh north-easterly on the middle and eastern Atlantic. Elsewhere the winds are feebler than they are at these places.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather, with fresh and gentle winds, will probably prevail on Wednesday, from Lake Erie to Virginia and eastward; partially cloudy weather and falling barometer on the upper lakes and South Atlantic; threatening weather, and possibly rain, in the Gulf States.

Westchester County Town Elections.

The town elections in Westchester County, yesterday, as far as heard from passed by very quietly. Owing to the late hour at which the canvass of the votes was completed but very few satisfactory returns were received.

In the town of Morrisania, WM. CAULDWELL, Democrat, was reported to be elected by a large majority.

In the town of Pelham, BENJAMIN F. HEGEMAN, Democrat, is said to have been re-elected.

In New-Rochelle, GEORGE W. DAVIDS, Democrat, and present Supervisor, was re-elected without opposition.

In Mamaroneck, JAMES J. BURNETT, Democrat, was elected.

In the town of Rye, the contest between STEPHEN A. MARSHALL, Democrat, and AMHERST WIGHT, Republican, was reported to be very close. The former was believed to have a small majority.

The Democrats of Scarsdale re-elected FRANCIS SECOR.

In the town of White Plains, EDMUND G. SUTHERLAND, Democrat, was elected.

The Republicans of North Salem re-elected ODLE CLOSE.

In the town of Somers, the contest was very close between WILLIAM MARSHALL, Democrat, and WILLIAM TEED, Republican, but believed to have resulted in the choice of MARSHALL.

WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON, Republican, is reported to have been re-elected in the town of Bedford.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, Republican, (editor of the Peekskill *Advertiser*,) is reported re-elected in the town of Cortlandt.

In the town of Yorktown, ELIAS Q. HORTON, Democrat, is believed to be re-elected.

The old Board of Supervisors was composed of twelve Democrats and twelve Republicans. The new Board, it is believed, will stand fifteen Democrats to nine Republicans.

Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church—Concluding Day's Session.

The Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference met yesterday. After the passage of various resolutions, the appointments were read as follows, and the Conference adjourned:

Newark District.—J. T. CRANE, Presiding Elder. Halsey-street, Newark, J. Chadwick; Market-street, Newark, H. W. Simpson; Franklin-street, Newark, J. R. Daniels; Clinton-street, Newark, R. Van Horn; Union-street, Newark, D. Waters; Central Church, Newark, A. Cookman; Eighth-avenue, Newark, H. B. Opdyke; St. Paul's, Newark, O. H. Tiffany; Trinity, Newark, J. S. Boswell; St. Luke's, Newark, H. Von Beneschoen; East Newark, J. Scarlett; Roseville, J. R. Adams; Centenary, Newark, R. B. Collins; City Mission, Newark, F. Lummis; Belleville, J. P. Dally; Franklin, G. T. Jackson; Bloomfield, S. T. Baldwin; Montclair, T. H. Langdon; Orange, First Church, W. Day; Orange, Calvary, C. S. Raymond; Irvington, Wm. Gill; Springfield, J. E. Hancock; Millburn, J. N. Crane; Summit, W. Galloway; Madison, S. Parsons; Danville, C. A. Lippincott; Hibernia, A. M. Harris; Boonton, T. Waters; Pine Brook, J. B. Taylor; Little Falls, E. P. Crane; Verona, J. S. Gilbert.

Jersey City District.—A. L. BRICE, Presiding Elder; Trinity Church, D. W. Bartine; St. Paul's, C. LaRue; Hedding, J. M. Freeman; Centenary, J. B. Faulks; Emory, J. Atkinson; Lafayette, W. Hoagland; Simpson, J. B. Lockwood; Greenville, E. Clement; Hoboken, W. Tunison; Palisade, J. S. Porter; West End, C. R. Barnes; Hackensack, Warren-street, A. Compton; Asbury, A. H. Tuttle; Passaic, G. H. Whitney. Paterson—Cross-street, D. R. Lowry; Prospect-street, T. E. Gordon; Market-street, J. L. Hurlbut; Paterson-avenue, S. T. Jones; Grace Church, G. N. Fitzgerald; Bloomingdale, M. C. Reed; New-Prospect, R. Jones; Godwinville, S. K. Doolittle; Spring Valley, J. Jacobus; Mechanicsville, W. H. Dickens; Alpine, T. Doolittle; Stony Point, J. W. Cole; Haverstraw, I. H. Smith; Rockland Lake, W. Stout; Nyack, S. B. Rooney.

Elizabeth District.—J. AYRES, Presiding Elder. Elizabeth—Fulton-street, G. Winter; St. Paul's, L. R. Dunn; Elizabeth-avenue, R. S. Arndt. Rahway—First Church, S. H. Updyke; Second Church, B. O. Parvin; Cranford, J. Harris; Westfield, J. C. Reed; Woodbridge, E. M. Griffith; Perth Amboy, S. W. Hilliard; New-Providence, A. M. Palmer; Plainfield, J. Bryan; New-Dover, T. Frazee; Bound Brook, E. V. King; Somerville, R. Thomas; Sargeantville, A. Van Deusen; Flemington, A. Brown. Staten Island—St. Paul's, E. Dickenson; Bethel, J. N. Van Zandt; Asbury, J. M. Tuttle; Grace Church, —Coyle; Trinity, — Rogers; Stapleton, J. Spelman.

Morristown District.—M. E. ELLISON, Presiding Elder. Rockaway, A. Craig; Port Oram, J. Thomas; Succasunna, J. P. Fort; Flanders, T. Robins; Hackettstown, C. E. Little; Vienna, J. H. Runyon; Buttsville, C. A. Wambough; Belvidere, B. Kelly; Phillipsburg, J. W. Surran; Oxford, S. K. Russell; Anderson, J. S. Hays; Washington, R. B. Yard; Asbury, J. N. Keys; Bloomsbury, W. C. Nelson; Frenchtown, C. Clark, Jr.; Everettstown, W. H. Ruth; Union, T. T. Campfield; Clarksville, W. Chamberlain; Quakertown, T. Ditag; Clinton, W. N. Searles; New-Germantown, N. S. Sweim; Cokesbury, H. Bellis; Mechanicsville, S. P. Lacey; Baskingridge, S. Woodruff; Bernardsville, St. J. Hilter; Peapack, W. Haggerty; Mendham, T. S. Stratton; New-Vernon, J. Wilson; Morristown, J. K. Burr.

Newton District.—J. N. VAN ZANDT, Presiding Elder. Newton, Charles Winans; Port Jervis, J. J. Morrow.

Woman's Medical College—Graduating Exercises.

A meeting of the Women's Medical College was held last evening at the Union League Theatre. The proceedings commenced with an address from Mr. MAHLON STRADELL describing the difficulties women encountered in this profession and the work they were accomplishing.

Miss HAMMOND here introduced two ladies, Miss ANGELL and Miss WATTLES to the President of the College, (Mrs. WILLETT) who presented them with their diplomas.

Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS said: We are assembled here as the friends of women. True friends are scarce. Men profess to give women their rights, but still they keep them in bondage. As soon as we are delivered from our professed friends men must awaken their spirits and efforts or they will soon be in the background. Let woman have a fair chance and I fear not for her future.

Judge DALY then said:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The object we are met here to aid this evening appears to me to be a vocation peculiarly adapted to a gentle voice, a soft touch, an acute sympathy for a fellow creature. Who can give such but woman? A nurse by nature, she must more or less be a physician. And yet till of late she has been debarred from studying this profession. Greece, the cradle of medicine, the home of arts and sciences, had a law centuries ago which stands thus: "No slave or woman shall study physic." PLINY and other historians continually mention in writings that no free woman was ever allowed to practice medicine except in her own household. See, however, what women have done for the profession. The first hospital was founded by a noble lady, a friend of St. Jerome's. The first dispensary was opened by the wife of Duke CHRISTOPHER, in the Sixteenth century. In 1560 the Electress of Brunswick founded an hospital and dispensary for the relief of the poor in general. The people of Europe ought ever to be grateful to Lady MONTAGUE, who introduced vaccination into England from Turkey at the time when the whole Continent was plagued with small-pox. For this act she (Lady MONTAGUE) was persecuted the same as we have been—hooted in the streets, and society almost deserted her.

The valedictory address on behalf of the graduates was given by Miss MARY ANN WATTLES, who, after thanking the Trustees, Professors, Examiners, and the Faculty for the kindnesses they as students had received, bade them all farewell.

Reunion of the Alumni of Amherst College.

Mr. HENRY G. DE FOREST, No. 15 West Thirtieth-street, gave a handsome reception, last evening, to the Alumni of Amherst College. The following gentlemen were present: Mr. J. C. CARTER, President of Harvard Alumni; Hon. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, President of Williams Alumni; Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and his class-mate, Bishop J. R. BAILEY, Catholic Bishop of New-Jersey; Rev. WM. A. STEARNS, D. D., L.L. D., President of the College, and many others. In all there were about 125 visitors. Letters were received from President BARNARD, of Columbia College; Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, Chancellor CROSBY and others, regretting their inability to be present. After a recherché supper, at which champagne flowed, the Amherst Glee Club, that was, sung "The Old College Bell," bringing back pleasant memories to the Alumni. Dr. STEARNS then spoke of the present condition of Amherst College which, he said, in proportion to [illegible] stood on an equality with all others. He recommended the Alumni to look after the interests of their College, and its morality especially.

Dr. HITCHCOCK followed with the suggestion that fellowships should be provided for, that the President's salary be increased from $2,500 to $3,200, and Professors from $2,200 to $2,500, and to this end that the collegiate fee be increased from $75 to $90. Hon. JAS. S. THAYER and others made short addresses, and the guests did not retire until a late hour.

Large Fire at Sing Sing—Loss $70.000.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a large frame building owned by Messrs. REYNOLDS & YOUNG, on Main-street, near the Hoffman House, Sing Sing, and notwithstanding the prompt arrival of the firemen the flames spread with great rapidity and destroyed the premises, also two other frame buildings adjoining. REYNOLDS & YOUNG kept a hardware-store on the main floor, and the basement was occupied as a Police station and a Justices' Court, the second floor was occupied for lawyers' offices, in one of which GEO. A. BRANDITH had a library, insured for $14,000. The loss of REYNOLDS & YOUNG is estimated at $25,000, upon which they had insurances to the amount of $14,500 in different offices. The next adjoining building was owned by BENJAMIN TUNSTAL, and occupied by Mrs. FAIRBANKS as a millinery-store, and a shoe-store by JAMES HOWES. The third building was owned and occupied by Mr. JONES, druggist, who was partially insured. The entire amount of damage is estimated at $70,000.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

DAVID LEVY, on March 20, called on THOMAS KEECH, of No. 3 East Forty-second-street, and offered to sell him some English engravings, "the like of which could not be found in the New-York market." LEVY represented the pictures to be worth $500, and, after some little haggling, sold them to KEECH for $50, as he was about to sail for England the next day. KEECH, on March 21, visited BOGARDUS' gallery to exhibit his purchase, and there learned that the pictures could be easily bought in Nassau-street for $1 50. On Monday evening KEECH met LEVY in Washington-street, and caused his arrest, and yesterday Justice DOWLING held him to answer the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

Yesterday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, Officer KENNEDY, of the Twenty-second Precinct, heard a noise in the grocery-store of HUNTER & Co., corner of Forty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue. He went in to ascertain what caused it, when a pistol was fired at him, but very fortunately missed him. Two men then rushed from behind the counter, and ran out, one of them breaking his way through the window. The officer gave pursuit and succeeded in capturing one of them, MICHAEL MARTIN, whom he yesterday arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice McGUIRE. He was committed for examination.

In the case of GREGORY against GREGORY, for the past ten years before the Courts, Judge JONES, of the Superior Court, has made an order appointing DELANO C. CALVIN referee, to hear testimony and pass upon the accounts of the receiver of the estate in litigation. This order is made on the petition of the widow and executors of the late JOHN GREGORY, whose property is in litigation at suit of WM. GREGORY, brother of the deceased, and who claims as having been his partner in business during his life time.

THOS. PINDAR, of No. 76½ Greene-street, on March 22, was met at the corner of Fulton and South streets, by STEPHEN H. ROWNAN, with two others, who asserted that he had a warrant for PINDAR's arrest on the charge of assault and battery, and demanded $40 for his release. PINDAR, being fearful of the cells, gave ROWNAN $25, and since has ascertained that no such warrant had been issued for his arrest. Justice DOWLING, yesterday, held ROWNAN for trial, in default of $1,000 bail.

Mr. BERGH's officers yesterday seized a swill-fed cow upon its way to the shambles, whose body was in such a state of corruption that one of the side bones of the face protruded through a large ragged cavity, from which constantly flowed purulent matter mixed with blood. But for their intervention the diseased carrion would have been retailed this morning as prime beef.

After a close and searching investigation into the charge of incendiarism, preferred by the City Fire Department against Mr. MARCUS SIMON, of No. 8 Maiden-lane, Judge HOGAN has decided that there is nothing in the evidence against the accused. The fire occurred in a room at No. 9 Platt-street, on the 23d of January last, where Mr. SIMON's furniture was stored, and he has been honorably discharged.

The Police Commissioners yesterday transferred Capt. THOMAS BYRNES from the Twenty-third Precinct to the Twenty-first, and Capt. W. H. CLINCHY from the Twenty-first to the Twenty-third. Sergt. W. H. McCONNELL was transferred from the Twenty-first to the Twenty-seventh, vice Sergt. JOHN J. GAY, sent from the latter to the former.

An affray occurred yesterday morning in Putnam Hall, No. 87 Third-avenue, where a ball was being held, during which JOHN HIGGINS, twenty-two years of age, who lives at No. 534 East Eleventh-street, was stabbed in the left side and slightly wounded. He refused to give any information to the Police as to the assailant, and consequently no arrest was made.

The Michael Feeny contested will case was summed up before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, yesterday, Hon. JOHN McKEON making the argument on behalf of the contestant, while ROBERT B. CAMPBELL, Esq., counsel for the executors and the Snooks' interest, presented their views on the questions at issue. The Surrogate reserved his decision

Rev. J. G. WHITE lectured in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, last evening, to an audience of about seventy-five men—women were excluded—on "Auricular Confession." He argued that the worst results proceeded from the meeting of mother, sister or wife with a Romish priest in the confessional.

About 10 o'clock last evening Roundsman RYAN, of the Twenty-first Precinct, found JOHN McGUIRE, a lawyer, wandering through the streets, suffering from delirium tremens. He had with a pocket-knife inflicted several severe gashes in both his arms, with the intention of committing suicide. His injuries being considered dangerous, he was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Odds and ends of all sorts, from a yawl to a knitting-needle, which have accumulated as unclaimed property during the past three months, were sold yesterday at public auction at Police Head-quarters. The prices obtained were, as a rule, very low, and in all about $600 were realized from the hundreds of articles sold.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, JOHN SHEA, an officer of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, was committed for trial at the Court of Special Sessions, in default of $300 bail, for an unprovoked assault on Mr. WM. F. QUINLAN, a reporter of the *Herald*, at the Canal-street fire on Saturday evening last.

JACOB EDLER, driver of Metropolitan Fire Engine No. 16, while passing through Second-avenue, near Thirty-seventh-street, about ten days ago, was thrown from his seat, and died on Monday from the injuries received. He was thirty-three years old, and lived at No. 337 East Twenty-fifth-street.

Attention is called to the concert to be given this evening at the Allen-street Presbyterian Church. Lovers of good music will find it a choice affair at a popular price. Miss MARIA BRAINARD and others will appear.

The "Charity Ball," for the benefit of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital," which took place on the evening of the 2d of February, resulted as follows: Total receipts, $15,300; expenses, $3,225 17; nett proceeds, $12,074 83.

One of MARVIN's celebrated safes preserved all the books and papers of WAGNER, SCHNEIDER & Co., in the fire of Saturday night.

BROOKLYN.

In view of the present war of words being waged by some of the divines of Brooklyn on the subject of total abstinence *versus* moderate drinking, the following figures showing the relative strength of the churches and liquor-saloons in that city are of interest: By the Directory for the present year, it appears that there are 1,635 places where rum is retailed, against 223 churches. If, as it is asserted, at least 60 regular customers are required to support each of these saloons, we have 98,100 steady tipplers as the result, and by adding to this number 1,900, to represent those who drink only occasionally, 100,000 will appear as the number of those directly interested in the liquor traffic in the city. Now, if an average attendance of 500 persons be allowed to each of the churches, which is certainly large, the strength of the religious party appears to be 111,500; but since, according to the last census, there were not quite 200,000 males in the city, and since the church attendance may safely be said to be composed of two-thirds women and children, and since seventy-five per cent. of the drinkers are men, it appears that the churches can only muster 37,166⅔, against 75,000 on the side of rum.

The jury having in charge the inquisition as to the cause of the death of EDWARD L. CONKLIN, of Brooklyn, whose body was found in the Wallabout on the 19th inst., under suspicious circumstances, came to the conclusion, at 12 o'clock last night, that accidental drowning was the cause of death. No evidence to lead them to such a conclusion, however, was elicited at the inquest.

JOHN B. GOUGH has recovered from his recent illness and will deliver a lecture on "Temperance," at Lafayette-avenue Church, corner Lafayette-avenue and Oxford-street, on Tuesday evening, April 4, under the auspices of the National Temperance Society.

NEW-JERSEY.

After many fruitless attempts on the part of humane members of the Senate, a bill has been passed at last for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and on Saturday it received the signature of the Governor, and became law. There was a good deal of opposition, but without result. It has long been needed, for the cruelty practiced toward horses and mules in Newark and other parts of New-Jersey is horrible. Many New-Jersey drivers are captured by the humane BERGH as soon as they leave the ferries on the New-York side, but on the New-Jersey side they lash and kick the poor animals without any fear of being molested. Several influential residents are about forming a society, after the example of the American Society of New-York, for carrying out the humane law just passed. The community will, we hope, in future be spared the sickening reports which so frequently appear in the columns of the Press, of the brutal and demoralizing exhibitions which have of late taken place in New-Jersey, entitled cock-fights. Mr. BERGH must be much gratified at seeing his work thus spreading over the Union. There are now twenty-five societies in this country whose objects are to protect dumb animals, and all have been called into existence solely by the laudable example of HENRY BERGH.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The United States steamer *Cyane*, Lieut.-Commander A. Hopkins, arrived at Salina Cruz, Tehuantepec, the 16th of February.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 28.—The market opened with American securities and stocks quiet and steady, and so remained to the close. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅝	..	92¾
Consols for account	92⅝	..	92¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	92⅝	..	92⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	91¾	..	91¾
United States 5-20s, 1867	90⅝	..	90⅝
United States 10-40s	89	..	89
Illinois Central R. Shares	110½	..	111
Erie R. Shares	18⅛	18⅛	18¼
At. & Gt. Western Shares	38	..	38

LIVERPOOL, March 28—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 7⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Receipts small. BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—1½ P. M.—The shipments of COTTON from Bombay since the last report to the 24th inst. have been 13,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 12s. ₱ cental for California White. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 5,000 quarters, of which 1,000 quarters were American.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 7⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅜d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firm.

LONDON, March 28.—Common RESIN, 6s. 9d.@7s. ₱ cwt. TALLOW, 43s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, March 28.—PETROLEUM, 47¼f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—COTTON steady, fair demand; Middling, 14¾c.@15c.; net receipts, 480 bales; gross, 965 bales; exports, coastwise, 455 bales; sales, 455 bales; stock, 12,635 bales. FLOUR firm and fairly active; Howard-street Superfine, $5 62½@$6 12½; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7@$9; City Mills Superfine, $5 75@$7 75; do. Extra, $6 75@$8 25; do. Family, $8 50@$11; Western Superfine, $5 75@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 25@$8 50. WHEAT dull, receipts light; choice White, $2; Fair to Prime, $1 60@$1 85; prime to choice Red, $1 75@$2; Fair to Good, $1 55@$1 65; Common, $1 40@$1 50; Ohio and Indiana, $1 55@$1 60; Pennsylvania, $1 50@$1 60. CORN—White Southern dull at 82c.; Yellow do. steady at 80c.; Mixed Western quiet and scarce at 78c. OATS dull at 64c. Mess PORK firm at $21 50. BACON firm and more active; Shoulders, 9c.; Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Rib, 11¾c. HAMS, 17c.@17½c. LARD steady at 13c. WHISKY firm; held at 92c.

CHICAGO, March 28.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 2 at $1 25¼@$1 25¾, cash and seller April; afternoon unchanged. CORN firm and higher; closed at 52¾c.@52½c., cash and seller April; afternoon quiet. OATS quiet and firmer at 46c.@50c. for regular and fresh receipts. RYE dull, 90c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull at 80c. HIGHWINES firm at 86c. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $20 25@$20 50, cash; $20 75, seller April. Dry-salted MEATS held firmly; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Short Rib, 9¼c.@9¾c.; Short Clear, 10c. Live HOGS active at $6 25@$6 75. CATTLE quiet at $4 65@$5 87½. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 28.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 3,531 bales; gross receipts, 3,742 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 4,010 bales; to Amsterdam, 1,160 bales; to Cronstadt, 1,600 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 259,223 bales. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $6 12½; Double Extra, $6 75; Treble Extra, $7. CORN firm at 70c.@72c. OATS easier at 63c.@67c. PORK firmer; Mess, $21 50. BRAN, HAY, BACON, LARD, SUGAR, MOLASSES, WHISKY and COFFEE unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 121¼; New-York Sight Drafts, ⅜ premium. GOLD, 110¾.

MEMPHIS, March 28.—COTTON quiet at 14½c.; receipts, 1,133 bales; shipments, 450 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN dull at 66c.@67c. OATS steady at 63c. PORK weak. LARD dull and unchanged. BACON advanced; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Sides, 10¾c.@11¾c. Bulk MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, 9¼c.@10¼c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 28.—In store and afloat—WHEAT, 216,000 bushels; CORN, 4,000 bushels; OATS, 135,000 bushels; BARLEY, 95,000 bushels; RYE, 41,000 bushels; PEAS, 2,200 bushels; MALT, 30,000 bushels. Market generally dull and unchanged. No sales reported, except 8 cars new CORN at 72c., on the track.

CLEVELAND, March 28.—WHEAT steady; No. 1 Red, $1 45; No. 2, $1 43. CORN declining; High Mixed, 63c. OATS dull at 57c., seller May 55c. PETROLEUM—Crude quiet at $4 80; Refined firm and unchanged.

GALVESTON, March 28.—COTTON quiet and weak; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 1,342 bales; exports to the Continent, 990 bales; coastwise, 18 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 56,890 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 28.—COTTON in fair demand; Middling, 14c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 1,988 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,442 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 61,049 bales.

GALVESTON, March 27.—COTTON quiet; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 1,486 bales; exports coastwise, 608 bales; sales, 2,200 bales; stock, 56,551 bales.

WILMINGTON, March 28.—COTTON in good demand for higher grades; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 20 bales; exports coastwise, 490 bales; sales, 26 bales; stock, 2,887 bales.

NORFOLK, March 28.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 13c.; net receipts, 1,016 bales; exports coastwise, 754 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 5,573 bales.

MOBILE, March 28.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 623 bales; exports coastwise, 293 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 40,446 bales.

BOSTON, March 28.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; gross receipts, 1,126 bales; sales, 450 bales; stock, 12,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 28.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,290 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 22,334 bales.

DETROIT, March 28.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. OATS firm; Mixed, 56c. CLOVER-SEED dull at $5 60.

[Advertisement.]

HIS HEAD IS RIGHT.—How often this expression is thoughtlessly and untruthfully applied. No man's head can be right unless it is covered by a Spring style Hat, purchased of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Nevada	March 29	New-York	Liverpool
Abyssinia	March 29	New-York	Liverpool
St. Laurent	March 29	New-York	Havre
Calabria	March 30	New-York	Liverpool
The Queen	April 1	New-York	Liverpool
City of Wash'n	April 1	New-York	Liverpool
Hermann	April 1	New-York	Bremen
Samaria	April 1	New-York	Liverpool
Columbia	April 1	New-York	Glasgow
FOR HAVANA, ETC.			
City of Mexico	March 29	New-York	Vera Cruz
Hy. Chauncey	March 30	New-York	Aspinwall
Columbia	March 30	New-York	Havana

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Nevada*, at 8½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *paid* letters only on Pier No. 46, North River, until 10½ A. M. For France, via Brest, by the *St. Laurent*, at — A. M. For Havana and Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 29—*In steam-ship City of Limerick, from Liverpool.*—Alex. McDougal, S. McClelland, Amos Scott, J. C. Cogswell, H. Cogswell, Carl Levy, E. C. Jobokon.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.......5:49 | Sun sets.......6:21 | Moon sets.1:36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...1:05 | Gov. Island..1:54 | Hell Gate.3:16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 28.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Nevada, (Br.,) Greene, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Lemaire, Havre, George Mackenzie; San Pelayo, (Sp.,) Aetaza, Havana, Fred. C. Schmidt; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah; Ga., Murry, Ferris & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Emily B. Souder, Crowell, Boston, Fred. Baker; Thuringia, (N. G.,) Ehlers, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; William P. Clyde, Parker, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Golden Fleece, Rhodes, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Glenfruin, (Br.,) Bell, Falmouth for orders, Heney & Parker; Daniel Draper, (Ital.,) Bottone, Palermo, Fabbri & Chauncey; G. de Zaldo, Muller, Sagua la Grande, Waydell & Co.; Realte, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker.

Brigs Oliver, (Br.,) Bornholm, Cape Hayti, R. Murray, Jr.; Africana, (Arg.,) Nicovich, Genoa and Gibraltar, Slocovich & Co.; Xanthus, (Br.,) Bennett, Cronstadt, B. F. Bulley.

Schrs. Fred. Smith, Smith, Trinidad, H. W. Loud & Co.; Ann Elizabeth, Kelly, Norfolk, C. E. Staples & Co.; Sylvan, Clifford, King's Ferry; H. H. Thompson, Stephens, Gonaives, A. Abbott; Ridgeway, Derrickson, Georgetown and Port Bluff, E. D. Hurlburt & Co.; Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Mail, Shelly, Petersburg, Va., S. L. Merchant & Co.; Thomas Clyde, Cain, Philadelphia; S. J. Foreman, Carpenter, New-Haven, Rackett & Bros.; George Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Oceanic, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool, via Queenstown, March 17, with mdse. and passengers to J. H. Sparks.

Steam-ship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool March 11, and Queenstown 13th, via Halifax 25th, with mdse. and 100 passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced fresh westerly winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Robt. Lowden.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston March 25, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Seminole, Holmes, San Francisco Oct. 14, via Valparaiso Jan. 7, with mdse. to Sutton & Co.—vessel to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Cape Horn Jan. 26, and crossed the equator March 8 in lon. 37 30. Has had light winds and fine weather up to March 26, and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Ship Daniel Webster, Brown, Bordeaux Feb. 13, with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Demerara 17 ds., via Barbados 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras; left at Demerara schr. Annie Whiting, for New-York in 6 ds.; left at Barbados brig Six Freres, from Halifax—put in March 12 in distress, after a passage of 32 ds.—who reports that on Feb. 15, in lat. 34, lon. 55, during a heavy gale, lost overboard Capt. Boulinger, the steward and one seaman; also, 106 bales hay and 1,700 feet pine lumber; lost all the spars except the mainmast, all the sails, and carried away bulwarks and cutwater; her cargo consisted of 354 bbls. codfish, 100 boxes do., 100 half boxes do., 251 bbls. pickled do., 200 boxes smoked herring, 50 bbls. pork, 22 sacks salt and 9,000,000 shingles.

Bark Agder, (Norw.,) Tobiasen, Newport, Eng., 56 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather up to Bermuda, and been 9 ds. from thence with N. W. gales; March 19, lat. 28 34, lon. 66 03, passed brig Thomas Turull (of New-Haven) bound S.

Bark Invidia, (Ital.,) Caffiero, Castellamare 58 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Rebecca Caruana, Liesgang, Trieste Dec. 10, with mdse. to order—vessel to Waydell & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Annie Richmond, (of Liverpool,) Sharp, Bristol, Eng., 43 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to George F. Bulley. Came the southern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Giovannina, (Ital.,) Califano, Cette 45 ds., with mdse. to James Robinson & Co. Came the southern passage and had fine weather.

Brig Silas N. Martin, (of Castine, Me.,) Brown, Demerara 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Harvey Barnes—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Salve, (Br.,) Johnson, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to master. Is anchored on the Bar.

Schr. Eothen, Brandtberg, Aquin 14 ds., with logwood and coffee to Morrison & Bartow—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds; left in port schr. J. W. Maitland, for New-York, ldg.

Schr. Emma, (of Georgetown, S. C.,) Anthony, Barbadoes 19 ds., with molasses to T. T. & F. A. Dwight—vessel to master. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds.

Schr. Breeze, Freeman, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to Hamburg Steam-ship Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Scar. Porto Plata, Montgomery, Truxillo 16 ds., with mdse. to Eggers & Heinline. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras; left no vessels.

Schr. Vapor, Brennan, Baltimore, with coal for Hoboken—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Franklin Bell, Brewster, Baltimore, with coal for Jersey City—vessel to Baker & Dayton.

Schr. John Stockham, Price, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Webster, Handy, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James H. Moore, Atkins, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

U. S. light schr. Guthrie, Wright, Charleston 7 ds., to U. S. Light-house Department.

Schr. Henry A. Taber, Boman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mary Natt, Barker, Providence.

Schr. Minquas, Heany, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Lizzie Evans, Myhan, Providence.

Schr. Tryall, Sale, New-Bedford.

Schr. White Wing, Barbour, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Muskie, Small, Cape Ann.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Dill, New-Haven.

Schr. Cinderella, Vaughan, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Nelly Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Sallie Merritt, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. S. W. Thompson, Hull, New-Haven.

Schr. Coral, Kent, New-Haven.

Schr. S. T. Wines, Hulse, Providence.

Schr. Maria, Long, Bridgeport.

Schr. Rienzi, Butler, Providence.

Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, Providence.

Schr. Sea Bird, Battery, Fall River.

WIND—Sundown heavy, N. W.; clear.

Below.

Bark Charles Tottie, (Swed.,) Prietz, Messina 57 ds., with fruit to order.

Brig Matilda, (Ital.,) Caffiero, Castellamare 50 ds., with fruit to order. Both by pilot boat Abraham Leggett, No. 4.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Thuringia, for Hamburg; Virgo, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 28.—Arr. steamer George Appold, Baltimore; schr. Dictator, Jeremie.

Also arr. barks A. Houghton, from Sierra Leone; Agra, from Liverpool; brig Novelty, from Matanzas.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 28.—Arr. steam-ship Manhattan, from New-York; steam-ship San Quentin, from New-York, for Havana; steamer Virginia, from Philadelphia; schrs. B. N. Hawkins and Alfred Kean, from Boston; My Rover, from New-York; Nellie Doe, from Rockport, and Ella Matthews, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steam-ship Charleston, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 28.—Passed in for Baltimore bark Traveller, from Rio.

Passed out ship Albert, for Bremen; bark Germania, for Rotterdam; brigs Minnie Miller, for Cardenas, and Harriet, for Matanzas.

Sld. steamer Nova Scotia, from Norfolk, for Baltimore.

LEWES, Del., March 28.—The schr. Mary E. Tiler, from Providence, for Philadelphia, in ballast, went ashore near Furwick's Island Light on the 26th inst. Persons here have contracted to get her off.

PORTLAND, Me., March 28.—Steamer Austrian, from Liverpool March 16, arrived at 6 P. M. today.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 28.—Arr. bark Hermosa Valenciana, from Havana; brig Mary C. Rosevelt, from Boston; schrs. Annie Amsden, from Boston; J. W. Stickney, from Baltimore.

Cld. steam-ships Leo, for New-York, and Vicksburg, for Boston; schrs. W. W. Pharo and Enchantress, for New-York; Susanna, for Saybrook, Conn., and Annie Glover, for Philadelphia; ships Thos. Dunham and Florence Treat, for Liverpool.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 28.—The Inman steam-ship City of Brussels, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York March 18, touched at this port this morning, and proceeded for Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 28.—Arr. bark Flora, from Savannah March 1, with 1,407 bales of cotton.

Arr. steamer Aleppo, from New-York March 16, with 986 bales of cotton.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
NOW OFFER THE FIRST INSTALLMENT OF
BRONZES
RECEIVED SINCE THE INVESTMENT OF PARIS, AMONG THEM
CLEOPATRA,
BY DUMAIGE, AFTER THE CELEBRATED PICTURE BY GEROME;
ORESTES,
BY MATURIN MORAN;
BIRDS,
BY PANTROT AND MOIGNIEZ.
CHOICE CLOCK SETS AND ENAMELED ARTICLES.

TRADE MARK
DUNLAP & CO.
N. Y.

Respectfully announce their removal from the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL to their new premises, OPEN THURSDAY, MARCH 30,
NO. 174 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Between 22d and 23d sts.

In addition to their own popular productions, they will make the importation and sale of English Hats a specialty.

Agents for { H. MELTON, CHRISTY & Co., LINCOLN, BENNETT & Co., } London.

Our celebrated Hats can be obtained in other cities, from the following first-class firms, who are our accredited

AGENTS.

James P. Brewster	Chicago, Ill.
Charles E. Remelin	Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. Stair & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio.
Clark & Farmer	Columbus, Ohio.
Isaac Davis & Co.	Indianapolis, Ind.
R. A. Lanpher & Co.	St. Paul, Minn.
Hines & Gibson	Kansas City, Mo.
Paddock Brothers	Toledo, Ohio.
William Wippert	Buffalo, N. Y.
E. W. Boughton & Co.	Troy, N. Y.
George E. Latham	Albany, N. Y.
E. VanKleeck	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Crofut & Co.	New-Haven, Conn.
James Daniels	Hartford, Conn.
Sanderson & Son	Springfield, Mass.
Wm. F. Warburton	Philadelphia, Penn.
McFarland, Smith & Co.	Titusville, Penn.
H. A. Topham & Co.	Savannah, Ga.
R. Q. Taylor	Baltimore, Md.
R. B. Griffin, Jr.	Baltimore, Md.

CUMBERLAND COAL.
AFLOAT AND TO ARRIVE,
FOR SALE BY THE CARGO,
BY THE
CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.
Offices, 71 Broadway.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
565 AND 567 BROADWAY, N.Y.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A VERY BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
CORAL GOODS.
ALSO,
NECK CHAINS AND LOCKETS
Of New Designs.

TREMENDOUS FIRE!
SEVERE TEST OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
MARVIN'S ALUM AND DRY PLASTER DOES THE BUSINESS.
Read the Testimony.
MESSRS. MARVIN & CO.
GENTLEMEN:
Our store was entirely destroyed by the extensive conflagration of last Saturday night, corner of Canal and Mott sts. The fire was INTENSELY HOT, owing to the inflammable nature of the stock, being all furniture and upholstery goods.
We are glad to say that ALL of our books and valuable papers were PRESERVED IN PERFECT ORDER in one of your ALUM AND DRY-PLASTER SAFES, which certainly sustains their good reputation.
YOURS, TRULY,
WAGNER, SCHNEIDER & CO.
THESE SAFES, IN GREAT VARIETY, ARE FOR SALE AT MARVIN & CO.'S WAREHOUSE, NO. 265 BROADWAY.

PLANTING SEASON.
FRUIT TREES—Pears of large size.
ORNAMENTAL TREES and FLOWERING SHRUBS.
EVERGREENS of all the rarer sorts.
ARBOR VITÆ for hedging.
RHODODENDRONS, HARDY ROSES, &c.
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